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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Marginal Column

BY "COMMENTATOR"

"LUKANGA Mukara," a best-seller which appeared after World War I, describing the startling and amusing adventures of an African Negro on his first visit to Europe, is no more amusing than the series of articles on Israel which appeared in the Soviet weekly, "New Times" ("Novoye Vremya") written by a Mr. P. Hasov. It should be added in all fairness that Mr. Hasov's humour is largely unconscious.

■

THE first account of living conditions in Israel to be published in the Soviet press since the State was established, it has been read with considerable interest in this country. Many people have been offended by the author's wholesale condemnation of everything he saw in this country, and one paper even remarked rather pointedly that "Novoye Vremya" was the name of the most anti-semitic periodical in Czarist Russia. This, however, is perhaps less than fair, and it should not be forgotten that whatever one's political opinions, it is very difficult indeed to find fault with the writer's description of the Tel Aviv waterfront, its traffic snarls, or of the lack of town planning in this country in general. These of course are minor points in Mr. Hasov's report. The humour starts with his complaint of the neglect of Hebrew in Israel (being displaced by English), and the story of the strategic Tel Aviv-Haifa highway.

■

FEW people doubt that Israel could profit much by studying the Soviet social and economic experiments in various fields, and perhaps too little attention has been paid to these lessons. It is, however, a highly debatable point whether a majority of the population of this country would accept the differences in wages and living standards considered "socialist" in the Soviet Union. To recapitulate a few of the facts: A lieutenant in the Soviet army gets 900 rubles monthly, a private 12 rubles. An Orthodox Bishop receives a state salary of more than 12,000 rubles yearly, a grammar school teacher about 800; a minister more than 30,000 and a government employee in the lower echelons less than 1,000. It would be interesting to know what would happen in this country, if someone were seriously to propose introducing these standards here. This is one of the points in Mr. Hasov's article: there are many more, most of which need no comment. They can be found in English — and should be read—in Numbers 35 and 38 of "New Times."

■

MR. John Peet, one-time member of the Palestine Police and of the Mandatory Public Information Office, later in Reuter's Berlin bureau, and now working for the East German government, has brought forth an original proposal on how to defeat the West. Every man, woman and child above the age of six in Eastern Germany says "good morning" and "good evening" along with a handshake at least 10 times a day, he writes in the Communist "Welt-buene." A simple handshake is not enough. A few friendly remarks are de rigueur for every greeting, and it can be estimated that this procedure takes at least 20 seconds each time, i.e. 200 seconds daily. As a result the 16 million inhabitants of the East German Republic lose 888,888 hours a day merely in shaking hands! Mr. Peet remarks that people in the U.S. and Britain are not plagued by this habit, and though in general he opposes the imitation of Western manners and customs, it might be worth while to follow this Anglo-Saxon example in order to step up production. Contrariwise, he says, it might be advisable to seek some means of planting the German habit of shaking hands in the West to slow down rearmament.

Oil Ultimatum Puts 4 Points To Britain

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — Iran's ultimatum to Britain is "a new formula for the resumption of talks," an informed source said today. It was received by the Iranian Consulate in Washington last night and passed on to the State Department for transmission to Britain.

The ultimatum comprises four points, it was learned.

- Iran is now prepared to sell any quantity of oil to Britain in excess of her own internal needs, but at international rates and without any discount.
- Iran would set up an international transport and distribution agency for distributing Iranian oil to world markets, with Iran as one of the principal shareholders. (This clause directly opposes Mr. Richard Stoke's proposal that a British purchasing organization be formed).
- Compensation to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company would be paid by Iran through an equitable arrangement.
- Iran will allow "impartial" oil experts from Western European countries to be on the board of the National Iranian Oil Comnay, and will allow all British departmental heads of the Company's technical branches to continue serving in the same capacities.

Iran concluded its first sales agreement after nationalization this evening, when Afghan Minister of Industry, Mohammed Naim Khan and Iranian Finance Minister Mohamed Ali Varasteh, signed documents for the sale of 30,000 tons of oil products to Afghanistan for $3.4 million. Iran is to deliver this oil in three months.

Iran to Float Loan

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier Hussein Fatemi said today that the Iranian government would float a huge loan next week to help it through the economic crisis caused by the suspension of the Iranian oil industry. Fatemi said the Shah, who cautioned Premier Mossadeq against "hasty action," saw the ultimatum before it was dispatched to Washington for transmission to Britain, but refused to say whether or not the Shah approved it.

The Iranian National Bank today rejected the Bank of England's decision to cancel special arrangements permitting Iran to exchange currency in return for Britain's former right to sell Iranian oil on the world markets. He said Britain could not terminate the agreement unilaterally.

A new party in opposition to Premier Mossadeq was formed today by ex-Premier Zaid Ziaeddin Tabatabai, who officially announced the revival of his "National Will" party, which passed out of existence after his arrest by another earlier Premier, Ahmed Qavam. Tabatabai said he decided to return to politics as the "noble aspirations of the nation were frustrated because of the ill-advised policies... by a faction which succeeded in dominating the destinies of the people."

Allies Drive On In Korean Front

TOKYO, Thursday. — U.N. Headquarters here would make no comment today on the Communist rejection of a new site for the truce talks, but informed circles said "there was no question" of taking up the Communist call for a "re-investigation" of the alleged violations of the Kaesong neutrality zone which the Allies rejected as a "frame-up."

At the front, Allied troops ripped out gains of eight kms. or more in series of "killer attacks" across the battle front, capturing Communist supply dumps and inflicting heavy casualties. The largest gains were on the western front.

On the eastern front, Communist resistance stiffened today as Allied spearheads, biting deep into the peninsula, drew closer to the Communist motor supply routes, including the vital Kumhwa-Kumsong road — the only efficient all-weather road in that part of Korea. *(R., UP)*

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Big 3 Go Ahead On Germany

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—The Big Three foreign ministers, meeting today for their fourth session in two days, are expected to complete the consideration of the contract arrangement under which many occupation controls would be relaxed and a large measure of sovereignty would be restored to the West German Federal Republic.

Meeting together with the ministers were Foreign Office experts and officials, including the three Allied High Commissioners for Germany and the British and French Ambassadors in Washington.

Last night, at a special night session held to catch up on their schedule, Mr. Acheson and Mr. Herbert Morrison pledged their support for France's proposal for an all-European defence army. The two ministers told M. Schuman that the French plan offered the best means of using German man-power.

It provides for the creation of a unified army composed of forces from France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Western Germany, which would co-operate with forces from other North Atlantic Treaty countries in the defence of Western Europe.

All three agreed at last night's meeting to push ahead as quickly as possible with the actual organization of the proposed army under General Eisenhower's command.

The ministers are expected to go on meeting tomorrow.

At earlier sessions, the Foreign Ministers have discussed the possible appraisals of Soviet intentions throughout the world and the technical problems created by the possible admission of Turkey and Greece to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Their discussion of the Middle East — which did not extend to the Far East — was believed to have been confined mainly to technical considerations in the setting up of a Middle Eastern Defence Command.

(Reuter, UP)

Senate Committee Approves Lovett

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Robert Lovett was today approved unanimously by the Senate Armed Services Committee as the successor to General George Marshall to the post of Secretary of Defence.

The chairman, Mr. Richard Russell, said he may try to obtain a Senate vote on the nomination without calling Mr. Lovett to testify.

General Marshall's successor appeared certain of Senate approval. A few Republican Senators took the occasion to renew attacks on Gen Marshall. The majority of the legislators expressed their regrets at his resignation.

Until he is confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Lovett will direct the Defence Department as Acting Secretary.

British Press Laments Marshall Resignation

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The resignation of General George Marshall as U.S. Secretary of Defence was received with deep regret coupled with warm praise for the man himself by sections of this morning's British press.

While front page news reports under prominent headlines gave details of the resignation, editorial comment built up a picture of a great modern statesman-soldier who would live in history for the way he had helped to shape events at a momentous period.

U.N. Draft For Collective Security

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. (Reuter). — A tentative plan to establish a working arrangement between U.N. members and regional defence systems, such as the North Atlantic Treaty organization, has been drafted here by a subcommittee on collective security.

The draft plan, expected to be completed in about two weeks, deals with the military steps to be taken by the U.N. in case of future aggression. The main feature of the scheme is that it would establish a command against aggression, as was done in Korea. The command could be one state or a group of states.

This command would work under the broad, political direction of the U.N. itself. The directions would be given by the Security Council, or, failing that, by the General Assembly.

Details of the scheme have yet to be worked but by the sub-committee, consisting of the U.S., Turkey, Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Brazil and the Philippines.

Quakers Say USSR More Conciliatory

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). Seven British Quakers, back from a two weeks' visit to Russia, reported last night that they found a "more conciliatory temper" towards the West.

The western powers should not close their hearts and minds to these signs, they said in a delegation statement. The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacob Malik, told them the Kremlin wanted big-power talks at the highest level.

"To reject all approaches without reflection or without the presentation of positive alternative proposals where we think that these presented to us are inadequate, is surely to betray the deepest need and deepest hope of peoples everywhere for a world at peace."

But, they added, "We may judge that the responsibility for the development of tension between East and West over recent years rests largely with the Soviet Union and its associates."

Philippine Bid For Security Council

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Philippines is expected to be a candidate for the Security Council seat to be vacated by India at the end of this year, informed diplomatic sources revealed here today. The Philippine Government has not yet formally put in its bid, they said, but it expected to make up its mind before the end of the month.

According to these sources, however, the candidature may create some difficulties since the seat now held by India has been traditionally circulated among members of the British Commonwealth.

The other candidate is expected to be Pakistan, which is believed to be very anxious to take India's place. This country, unlike India, has been siding with the West on major issues in the recent past, and the State Department is said to be reluctant to spurn its bid.

The biggest Council battle, however, is expected to take place when Greece announces her candidacy for the Eastern European seat at present held by Yugoslavia.

Strike and Breakdowns Cause T.A. Ice Shortage

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ice has again become scarce here and several hundred tons may have to be removed from the holiday stocks if tomorrow's expected large demand is to be met.

This afternoon several of the shops, which are supposed to remain open until 7 p.m., were closed, for lack of ice and large queues formed at the others. The average daily production is 700 tons. The daily shortage, which has amounted to over 200 tons in the last three days, is due to a strike in one of the largest factories and breakdowns, in the past few days, in others. The Carmel factory in King George Avenue, which produces about 80 tons daily, has been cut down to one-third by a week-long strike. Workers are demanding a pay increase and are staging a slow-down strike.

ISRAEL ASKED TO PAY MORE TO U.N.

FLUSHING MEADOW Thursday (INA). — The U.N. Committee on Contributions, recommending 1952 assessments on U.N. member states to meet the organization's budget, suggested Israel increase her share from 0.12 to 0.17 per cent.

Also suggested were reductions for Egypt from 0.71 to 0.60 per cent, and for Syria from 0.11 to 0.09 per cent. The Lebanon contribution remains the same at 0.06 per cent, while also unchanged are the payments of Saudi Arabia (0.08) and Yemen (0.04).

Eliashiv Has First Talk With Vyshinsky

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky today received the Israel Minister, Mr. Shmuel Eliashiv, in a conversation lasting 20 minutes. It was Mr. Eliashiv's first talk with Mr. Vyshinsky, who had been ill for six months and returned to work last week.

A spokesman of the Israel Legation said the discussion dealt with a matter of mutual interest, but declined to disclose the subject discussed.

Oil Agreement To Be Sent to Knesset

It is expected that the agreement between the government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company on increasing the output of the Haifa Refineries will soon be presented to the Knesset Finance Committee for approval, financial circles disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday.

It is understood that Mr. D. Horowitz, Economic Adviser to the Government, who is now in the U.S., will conclude the negotiations on the agreement when he stops off in London on his return trip. The draft was initialled during Mr. Horowitz's last stay in London, but several minor questions were left open.

These questions include the method of calculations, particularly of the tax payable by the Consolidated Refineries.

Though the agreement is valid only if approved by the Knesset, some parts of it have already been put into force. It is expected, however, that the clause permitting the Government to import, refine and distribute up to 30 per cent of the country's oil consumption will not be carried out before the pact is ratified.

Both technical and administrative preparations are now under way for establishment of the National Oil Distribution Company, which will cover the agreed 30 per cent of the consumption.

Mr. Horowitz is also expected to ascertain whether, with the present world shortage of refining capacity due to the closing down of the Abadan refineries, it would be feasible to refine increased supplies of imported crude oil in Haifa for re-export. It is felt that if the Persian crisis continues, it might be worth using the Haifa refineries despite the high transport costs.

Citrus Market Board Meets with Kaplan

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Citrus Marketing Board met with Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan in Jerusalem today to discuss arrangements for the coming citrus season. A further meeting was arranged for next Thursday. A sales' delegation is expected to leave for Europe shortly afterwards.

This year's citrus crop is expected to approach 9m. boxes, about a million more than last season. It is expected that at least 5.5m. boxes will be available for export. About 1.5m. will be available for local consumption, while the balance will be diverted to industry. Last season 4.2m. boxes were exported, bringing in over IL-8m. in foreign currency.

Growers intimated that they would ask for increased help from the Government, because wages had risen by 20 per cent, packing costs by nearly 50 per cent; sea transport is also much more expensive than last year, they said.

Morning Rains Bring Relief Here; Heavy Floods in Cyprus

The edge of a thundercloud released a few drops of rain on seared Tel Aviv yesterday morning, and then passed inland, unveiling the summer sun. People awoke to a cool storm-wind which was followed by a brief rainstorm at 8.30. Haifa was treated to a 10-minute downpour an hour earlier. Brief rains also fell in Jerusalem and Rehovot, bringing considerable relief to these areas.

Meteorologists explained the phenomenon as the result of a cold body of air stealing into the Eastern Mediterranean area. Summer weather will continue for another month or more.

Three Dead From Lightning Storm

POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — A torrential rainstorm hit Cyprus for the second day in succession today, flooding almost one-fifth of the entire island, and causing three deaths by lightning.

The storm, breaking a phenomenally dry and hot summer, almost isolated Nicosia last night, disrupting communications and seriously affecting an aerodrome and two major British army camps, housing 2,000 paratroopers.

The residents of 150 seriously flooded houses were forced to evacuate yesterday, while police sought to collect their floating furniture.

Today, the storm swerved south to play havoc with vineyards in the Limassol district, killing a young Cypriot couple and their nine-year-old son, gathering grapes. Five others were wounded in the same flash of lightening that instantly killed the family.

P.C.C. Meets Israel, Arabs

PARIS, Thursday.—The Palestine Conciliation Committee met the four Arab delegations this morning and the Israel delegation this afternoon, each session lasting 40 minutes.

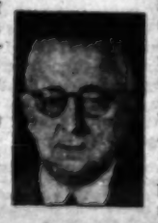
The Israelis hurried through the meeting to give the delegation time to confer with Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, who stopped in Paris en route to New York.

At these meetings the P.C.C. chairman, Mr. Ely Palmer, made identical statements reporting on the background of the conference and stressing its importance.

Referring to the failure of the U.N. to end the "war," Mr. Palmer said: "Without attempting to determine where the primary responsibility for the failure may be, all those here must now recognize and share the responsibility for coming to grips with the problem in a new spirit of determination realism and honesty."

He went on to urge both sides to be ready to compromise in the common interest.

With reference to the refugee problem, Arab sources said, Mr. Palmer stated that one of the commission's views, among others, was that the Arabs have a right to ask the return home to Israle of a section of the remainder should be settled in the Arab countries where they are at present. He said the commission was convinced Israel should contribute its full share in settling the financial side of this problem.



E. Palmer

On the other hand, Mr. Palmer said, the P.C.C. was convinced that Israel had the right to demand from the Arabs certain guarantees pertaining to this issue before she could be requested to make her contribution towards its settlement.

Resume Relations

Informed sources said Mr. Palmer stressed the urgency of reestablishing diplomatic and economic relations between the Middle Eastern nations represented, and of the resumption of normal communications by sea, air and land.

(Reuter, UP)

The Arab New Agency, as well as the British-controlled NEABS, said Mr. Palmer also submitted the P.C.C.'s five-point proposals to both sides today — but agency messages from Paris said the proposals would not be submitted till Monday.

Both Israel and the Arab delegations said they would carefully study the five-point P.C.C. proposals, and report their respective attitudes at the next meeting, which has been set for the coming Monday, Arab sources claimed.

The proposals would not be revealed till the delegations had studied them, Radio Cairo and NEABS said.

Amman Witness Shot in Old City

Mahmoud Intabli, originally one of the men accused of complicity in the murder of King Abdullah but who later turned witness for the prosecution, was shot and killed in the crowded Old City marketplace on Wednesday, according to reports yesterday.

Intabli's testimony served as additional proof in the condemnation to death of four men for their part in Abdullah's assassination. However, his evidence against another six accused was confused and contradictory, and these six men were acquitted.

It is believed yesterday's assailant was a relative of either the Husseini family of the Old City or the Ukkeh family of Hebron.

There have been no reports of any arrests in connection with Intabli's murder. The market-place was crowded with holiday-makers from surrounding villages celebrating the feast of Id el Adha.

TALAL PROMOTES BROTHER NA'IF

King Talal of Jordan has promoted his brother, the Emir Na'if, to the rank of honorary Brigadier in the Arab Legion, Ramallah Radio announced yesterday.

Meanwhile, an official Syrian delegation, including three high-ranking army officers, arrived in Amman yesterday to tender their respects to the new King.

An Egyptian delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister, Salah e-Din, is expected in Amman on Saturday.

Mapai to Continue Coalition Talks With G.Z. Party

TEL AVIV Thursday.—The Mapai Political Committee voted tonight to continue talks with the General Zionists and Hapoel Hamizrahi towards the formation of a new government coalition.

The Committee will meet again on Sunday when a final decision on the formation of such a cabinet may be taken in the light of developments in the negotiations. A decision to include General Zionists in the Cabinet would, however, require the ratification of the Mereaz (Central Committee).

This body, which is larger than the Political Committee had originally empowered Mr. Ben Gurion to negotiate with Mapam and the General Zionists for the formation of a broad left-to-right coalition or alternately a narrow left-of-centre cabinet, and therefore a new decision on policy is now called for in the light of the Mapam Council's vote against joining the Government.

Step Forward

At the same time the exploratory talks with the General Zionist representatives took a practical step forward when they met with the Finance Minister, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, to take up in detail issue that had been discussed broadly with Mr. Ben Gurion. Today's meeting lasted three hours and was adjourned to enable the Mapai delegates to attend their Political Committee's meeting.

Mapai was represented by Meir Argov, Akiva Govrin, and M. Namir, and the General Zionist representatives were Peretz Bernstein, Israel Rokach, Yosef Saphir, and Mrs. Shoshana Persitz.

There was no further action in the Mapai-Hapoel Hamizrahi front and the next talks will take place Sunday night. Earlier on Sunday the Hapoel Hamizrahi Knesset faction will hold a meeting.

A brief press statement by Mapai tonight said that the Committee had heard a report on details of the negotiations with the General Zionists and Hapoel Hamizrahi, and that directives had been determined with regard to the controversial questions which had arisen during the negotiations.

Crisis in Jerusalem Coalition Ended

"The crisis in the Jerusalem Municipality coalition has been resolved, and it is hoped that the coalition will be stronger than ever," Dr. A. Amdur (General Zionists) announced yesterday after a final meeting of a five-man committee set up to iron out the disagreement among the constituent parties. Dr. Amdur declined to disclose the nature of the decisions or recommendations agreed upon, but he said that a full report will be given to the coalition, probably on Sunday.

The Government has requested the Jerusalem Municipality not to increase the wages of its employees without its agreement, Dr. A. Biran, the District Representative, announced yesterday. This decision, taken by the entire Government, was submitted to Mayor Shragai, who has asked for clarification. He interpreted it to mean that negotiations with the municipal employees can be continued and that the Council may take a decision subject to the approval of the Ministry of Interior.

Mr. Shragai is scheduled to meet with representatives of the Municipal employees on Sunday. The Municipal Council had decided, some months ago to equate the salaries of its employees to those of the Tel Aviv Municipality, which were raised last April.

Registration Closes For Gov't Housing

The registration period for the 48,000-unit four-year Popular Housing Programme will end today, with what may be considered a moderate success in view of the present housing shortage.

When the deadline was announced, interest and registration revived and some stations were again crowded as in the first days. According to the latest unofficial figures, however, only about 24,000 people have made the IL.100 advance payment. It was hoped, however, that by this evening the total will reach 30,000.

After the Ministry of Labour, which is in charge of the scheme, starts checking the applications next week, preparations will begin for the construction of the planned 12,000 units per year.

U.J.A. and Bond Leaders Leave

The U.J.A. and Independence Bond drive leaders who have been conferring with Cabinet Ministers here left for the United States yesterday.

The United Jewish Appeal delegation had a final conference with the Prime Minister and Finance Minister yesterday before leaving the country last night. Mr. E.M.M. Warburg is stopping off in Paris to attend a Joint Distribution Committee conference there, while Dr. J. Schwartz is flying on direct to New York. Mr. John Hersey, the author, left with the party on completion of a 10-day tour as the guest of Mr. Warburg. Mr. Charles Passman, Director of Malben, also flew to the Paris meeting.

The Bond Drive executives, Mr. Henry Montor, Mr. Sam Rothberg and Mr. Myer Steinglass, were seen off at the airport in the morning by the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson. The El Al Constellation which took them was scheduled to stop only in London, en route for New York, but it made a special landing in Paris late yesterday afternoon to pick up Mr. Moshe Sharett.

The Foreign Minister had flown to Paris and had planned to take another plane from there after a brief stop to confer with Israel delegates to the P.C.C. There were, however, no seats vacant on other aircraft flying the Atlantic.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. Air Force is setting up a new squadron capable of handling a newly-perfected jet-powered guided missile, it was learned in Washington last night.

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Social & Personal

The Swedish members of the Scandinavian Parliamentary Delegation left for T.W.A. for Rome yesterday morning after a week's visit.

•

The Belgian Minister to Israel and Mrs. J. E. S. Du Bois arrived in the s.s. Abbassia yesterday. They were met by Mr. A. Rosenfeld, Honorary Belgian Consul in Haifa, and M. Andre Dennis, of the Belgian Legation in Tel Aviv.

•

The French Consul-General, M. Rene Neuville, who is returning to France on leave, yesterday called upon the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. S.Z. Shragai.

•

Mr. Israel Melamede, Managing Director of I.C.I. (Israel) Ltd. and Norway's Honorary Consul in Israel, left by air on a two-month visit to the U.K. and the Continent.

•

Mr. S. Ben Dor, Director of the U.S. Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for the U.S. yesterday.

•

Mr. Moshe Tuval, Israel Consul in Canada, and Mr. M. Yaron, Consul in Cyprus, returned to their posts yesterday after a short home leave.

•

Mr. Yaacov Tanai, newly appointed Vice-Consul in Istanbul, left to take up his new post.

•

A reception for Mr. Uri Zvi Greenberg, the poet, was held in Tel Aviv last night on the occasion of the appearance of his new book, "The Streets of the River," which has been published by Shocken.

•

Mr. Menahem Begin, "Herut" Knesset member, returned in the s.s. Abbassia yesterday.

•

Miss Yvonne De Carlo, the Hollywood film star, left by T.W.A. for the U.S. yesterday morning after a series of appearances in Israel.

•

Mr. Bernard Hirschvich, General Manager of the Israel Scandinavian Maritime Agency Ltd., has returned from an extensive business trip to the Continent and the U.K.

•

Mr. Samuel Sapir, General Manager of Amir Supply Company of the Farmers' Federation of Israel Ltd., has left for Europe on behalf of the Company.

•

Mr. K. Ginsburg, the impresario, has returned to Tel Aviv from an extended trip to the U.S. and Europe.

•

Katia Michaeli (Michajlowski), the dancer and teacher, has returned from Switzerland where she attended the international summer course of the Swiss Federation for Dance and Gymnastics.

•

BIRTH & BRITH MILAH

Mr. and Mrs. Chanan Lernau will be At Home on the occasion of the Brith Milah of their son, Oren, which will take place on Saturday, Sept. 22. Reception 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 70 Rehov Herzl, Ramat Gan.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

BIER—CAHN

The marriage will take place in London on September 16, 1951, between David Bier, London, and Batya Cahn, Jerusalem.

El Al Flight Crews Form Union

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — El Al pilots, radio operators and other members of the airline's flying crews have formed a union and are now awaiting an answer from the company directorate to their demands and suggestions. About 55 persons have joined the union out of a total of some 90 crew members employed by the company. No decision as to affiliation with the Histadrut has yet been taken.

The union was formed over a month ago essentially to achieve a uniform pay scale. Salaries now vary widely according to where the flyer was hired and under what circumstances. Locally hired crew members are generally paid less than those hired abroad, and are allotted less foreign currency, even though both may be foreigners and non-residents.

Present demands, which are patterned after the average for American airlines, call for salaries equivalent to about $1,200 a month for Constellation captains and $680 for first officer pilots. The union is asking that one third of the salary of locally hired personnel be paid in foreign currency, while others be paid up to 62 per cent in foreign currency. These demands would mean an increase for local personnel but little change for those hired abroad.

Although the company's reaction has not yet been heard, many officials are in favour of the union if it can help bring about uniformity in the present jig-saw pattern of pay, which has also been the cause of ill feeling between the personnel. The union also hopes to stop the practice of hiring personnel abroad on a competitive basis at a lower pay.

The union's letter to the management contained concreate suggestion for standard arrangements regarding seniority, overtime pay, per diem subsistence allowance and hours. The flight personnel are to meet in Tel Aviv on September 15 to discuss the company's answer.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

ARMON: Maria Antonietta (7 & 9.15 p.m.); Also today at 3.30 p.m.
EDEN: King Solomon's Mines. Also today at 3.30 p.m.
EDISON: The Girl Who Took the West. Today at 4 p.m.: Puppet Theatre Show.
ORION: No Way Out (7 & 9 p.m.).
STUDIO: Vivere in Pace. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Sans Lendemain.
ZION: The Girl from Jones Beach. (7 & 9 p.m.). Today at 3.30 p.m.: Two Flags West.

Haifa Cinemas

CARMEL: Tap Roots (6.30 p.m.)
GAN YAM: Fountainhead (7.30 & 9.30 p.m.).

U.S. Urges Action Against Cartels

GENEVA, Thursday, (Reuter). — The U.S. has proposed international action to end cartels.

In a resolution before the U.N. Economic and Social Council, the text of which was released tonight, it asked that a seven-nation committee of Britain, Canada, France, India, Sweden, the U.S., and Uruguay be appointed to plan a U.N. drive against trusts and monopolistic practices endangering world economy.

The resolution said such trusts and restrictive business practices can have harmful effects on production, trade, economic development of backward areas and standards of living. They can only be effectively dealt with through cooperative international action, the U.S. insisted.

It asked member states to take appropriate measures and cooperate to prevent practices which restrain competition, limit access to markets or foster harmful monopolistic control.

Young Wizo Opens Girls' Home

In a shady, quiet spot in the Talpiot quarter of Jerusalem, the Young Wizo "Bet Hana'ara" (Girls' Home) was opened this week in the presence of many of the delegates to the World Wizo and Young Wizo Conferences.

The attractive home is in a spacious one-story villa which has been reconverted for the purpose and tastefully furnished by contributions in kind from World Wizo and Young Wizo federatitns. It will be open to Young Wizo members from Israel and abroad—new immigrants, students and visitors—who will pay a nominal fee.

The villa itself has room for eight girls, but two Swedish prefaos, which are on their way and will be put up in the villa grounds, will accommodate another 20.

INDUSTRIAL WEEK PROGRAMME

Sunday, September 16, 10.30 a.m.: Launching of Industrial Week by Prime Minister Ben Gurion at the General Tyre Company, Kiryat Arieh (near Petah Tikva).

Monday, Haifa Area

10.30: — Palestine Electric Corporation
11.30 — noon: Fertilizers and Chemicals Company
13.00—15.00: Ata Textile Company
15.30—16.00: Tami non-ferrous metals Company
16.00—17.00: Middle East Tube Company.

Tuesday, Tel Aviv Area and Migdal Gad

9—10: Tuval Gad Concrete pipe factory at Migdal Gad
11.30—12.30: Barsedite Nail Company (Kiryat Arieh)
12.30—13.30: Shafrir Company — glass factory
13.30—14.00: Oylogin Watch Comp.
14.00—15.30: Kaete Dan Hotel — inspection of the Dan Hotel
13.30—16.00: Hotel Plaza Nordau
16.30: Hotel Ramat Aviv.

Wednesday, Nathanya

9.30—10.30: Diamond Factories
11.00—13.00: Philips and other factories in the industrial area.

Thursday, Jerusalem Area

9—10: Shimshon Cement Factory
10.30—11.30: Friedman & Son (Metal Products)
12.00—13.00: Teva Company (Pharmaceuticals)
13.00—14.30: Jerusalem Shoe Corporation.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Alcora, Br., gen. cargo. Kaptan Yakup, Tur., cement. Galilah, Is., passengers, gen. cargo. Atlantic, Pan., passengers. Nachshon, Is., gen. cargo. Boreas, Bul., conserves. Kinneh Yesseh, Is., grapes. Rosalie, It., onions. Masterpiece, Pan., dura. Topusko, Yug., waiting to offload. Kedmah, Is., compl. unloading. Yafo, Is., gen. cargo. Achille, It., compl. unloading. Britta, Sw., wood. Louis Lykes, U.S., wood. Marchete, It., maize. Marie, It., maize. Dvenit, Is., gen. cargo. Kenesnist, Is., cement, gen. cargo. Dardanu, Tur., bones. Nirit, Is., onions.

SHIPS EXPECTED

12.9 Nurlan, gen. cargo. Palermo, gen. cargo. Borosina, cement, coal, gen. cargo. Excellency, mail, oil.
14.9 Nan Michele, salt.
13-15.9 Kaptanoglu, wood.
17.9 Transilvania, immigrants, imgn.'s effects.
15.20.9 Ayden, wood. Kavyas, plywood.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.11 p.m. today and ends at 7.23 p.m. tomorrow.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 p.m. & 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.20 p.m.

Ezrat V'Ezuzza (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregational Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 6 p.m.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets Street (near Baltimore House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German). Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (26 Disengoff Road). Tonight, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Ohel Shlomo Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. & 6.15 a.m.: Minha 1.15 & 6.35 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 6.35. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m., Minha, 6.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel: (Permoar House): Tonight: Minha, 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m., Arvit, 7 p.m.

Beth Shalom (Mt. Carmel): Tonight 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Hebrew Baptist Chapel (next to Hadassah A). H. C. 8.45 a.m. Evening Service 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R. H. Adeney, P.O.B. 191.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): Morning Service, 10 a.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison M.A.

Ebn Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Service (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Language: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Language: English, French, German, Italian: St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Language: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m.: Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.: Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday: 7.30 p.m.: Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.: (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Kilat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m., E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. R. G. Allison, P.O.Box 2772.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian). Street 4: E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison M.A.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal). H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.: Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. T. Wisdom, Chaplain (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Salomon's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1238) Rev. Peter Faye Hansen: Scandinavian Service Sunday: 7 p.m. Bible Reading: Tuesday, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.: E.S. 8 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study, 8 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 28.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday: 3 p.m.: Sunday: M.S., 11 a.m. Rev. W. R. Miller.

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Jaffa Rd., (Municipal Garden)
Telephone 5665, Jerusalem
Radio Repairs

The Hebrew National
OPERA
TEL AVIV Ballhalle
Air-conditioned
Saturday, Sept. 15, 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes)
by Saint-Saens, with
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Hatzofe, G. Rafin, A. Fessenel, R. Shavi, I. Levin, M. Levin, H. Shoh, H. David, M. Kahilla.
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN

FROM YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Castel Tragedy Seen As Warning to Israel Industry

The report on the Castel tragedy drew editorial comment in both "Ha'aretz" (Independent) and "Haboker" (General Zionist) yesterday. Interpreting the report as a general warning to Israel industry, "Ha'aretz" demands enforcement of elementary security measures in all factories, quarries using explosives as well as in their transport.

"Haboker" attacked Solel Boneh, which it charged with responsibility for the disaster. The paper alleges that Solel Boneh's determination to dominate the country's economy leads it to employ foremen on the basis of their party loyalty, rather than their professional qualifications.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), "Herut," and "Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) concern themselves with various aspects of the food situation. "Herut" feels that Mr. Lavon's statements overlooked the main source of the black market — "the present economic system." "Al Hamishmar" criticizes the proposal to establish state farms for certain crops. The proposals overlook the difficulties already facing new agricultural settlements, the root of which, asserts the paper, is a social crisis. This crisis has led communal settlements to reject the principle of hired labour lest its acceptance destroy the *kibbutz* as a closed society. A progressive government would concentrate its efforts on establishing the economic and social conditions for the foundation of new communal agricultural settlements, the paper asserted.

"Hatzofe" is concerned with the "discrimination" against the orthodox sector of the population involved in the distribution of non-kosher meat. The paper expresses disappointment that the followers of no non-religious party had voluntarily refused their rations of this meat as an act of solidarity with the orthodox.

Mapam Crisis

More important than the question of Mapam's participation in the coalition, in the opinion of "Hador" (Mapai), is the "inevitable crisis within the party." The "Cominform" wing clearly holds the upper hand at present, although it may represent only a minority of the party's membership. Mapam will soon have to face a problem which far overshadows the issue of Poalmach and the future of the *kibbutz* movement, namely, the complete subjection of Mapam to foreign interests vs. its independence as a Zionist-Socialist party.

"Davar" (Histadrut), dealing editorially with the report of the United Jewish Appeal delegation, is encouraged by the enormous efforts of American Jewry on Israel's behalf.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) links Mr. Vyshinsky's "warning" to the French Ambassador in Moscow against rearming Western Germany with a plea for signing of the present "peace appeal."

Robinson Regains Middleweight Title

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP.)— Sugar Ray Robinson recaptured the world middleweight championship from Randy Turpin of England last night on a technical knockout eight seconds before the end of the 10th round. More than 60,000 saw the title change hands at the Polo Grounds here.

Referee Goldstein stopped the bout when Turpin was being battered helplessly on the ropes after he had risen from a nine-count knockdown. The end came with unexpected suddenness when the British boxer appeared to be taking command of the fight.

Only a few seconds before the final knockdown, Turpin reopened an old wound on Sugar Ray's left brow, which streamed blood. Suddenly Robinson unleashed the assault that enabled him to regain the title he lost to Turpin on a decision in London on July 10.

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SHOP
suitable for automatic laundry in newly-built quarter
FOR SALE
Write: No. 14231, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

LAVISHLY FURNISHED OFFICE
with telephone near Allenby Road — Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv,
offered as contribution to partnership in Real Estate Agency or other business. Write: P. O. B. 1650, Tel Aviv.

WAREHOUSE OWNER
with office and telephone in "Merkaz Mishari," Tel Aviv, interested in Agency or other proposal.
Ready to finance or to share.
Please apply: c/o M. M. P.O.B. 2121, TEL AVIV.

URGENTLY REQUIRED
1-2 OFFICE ROOMS
with or without furniture, with use of telephone, for temporary use.
Please write: No. 18508, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

PURCHASE — SALE
of furniture, pianos, kitchenware, household utensils, crystal, machines, etc.; We also sell on commission basis.
"MIKLAAT LTD."
7 Rehov Hagalil, Tel Aviv (opp. Central Bus Station).

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BY YOUNG LADY
Single furnished ROOM in Tel Aviv
in exchange for brand-new refrigerator.
Offers to No. 18504, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
4—6 seater CAR OR JEEP in good condition
Write:
Rassco, Yahalom House, Tel. 4127, Jerusalem.

ENGLISH SHORTHAND - TYPIST
Experienced office worker, knowledge of Hebrew or German desirable.
Wanted for half day job. Apply: No. 201, P.O.B. 681, TEL AVIV.

WANTED
GENERAL SECRETARY
by Agricultural Co-operative Society in the vicinity of Tel Aviv.
Applications to:
No. 18506, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

WANTED
METAL WORK
TURNING INSTRUCTOR
for large Vocational Training School in Jerusalem.
Offers should be made in writing to: "SCHOOL," P.O.B. 557, Jerusalem.

We are going to establish a Company Limited to rent the
BAR ★ RESTAURANT ★ CABARET
in a hotel near the Sharon Hotel, Herzlia.
(The complete equipment will be brought from abroad).
Experts Wanted
Apply: GOTTLIEB & SON
25 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel. 4776, Tel Aviv.
J. SCHELITZER & CO.
33 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 2796, Tel Aviv.

STOCK MARKETS

TEL AVIV

SEPT. 13.	Buyers	Sellers
Pop. Loan		
£5.20 (IL 10)	960	971
5% Loan (Ord. sh.	220	225
3½% Tnasel Dollar	179½	180½
2% Nat. Loan (large	146	147
A.F.B. Issues		
4% Debs. 50/70	107½	108½
4½% Pref. Sh.	113½	113½
Ord. Sh. "B"	131½	132½
Gen. Bonds, Ltd.		
4% Debs. 51/62	90½	91½
6% Pref. Sh.	102½	102½
Ord. Sh.	106½	107½
Elbar Debs.		
4% 46/62	95½	96½
4½% 52/68 reg.	90	92
Nir, Ltd.		
4% Debs. 50/62	99	90
6% Pref. Sh.	69	70
4½% Pref. Sh. reg.	63½	64½
Pass Debs.		
4% 45/62	96½	97½
P.L.D.C.		
5% Debs.	111½	112½
6% Pref. Sh.	108½	109½
Ord. Sh.	177	—
Afr.-Pal. Inv. ord.	126½	127½
Rassco		
4% Debs. 55/62	92½	94½
6% Pref. Ord. Sh.	109½	110½
Fetash		
6% Pref. Sh.	17/6	18/-
"A" Ord. Sh.	—	18/9
Pal. Electric		
Ord. Sh. (Israel)	27/9	28/3
Mehoroth Pref. Sh.	72½	73½
Ata 4% C Pr. sh.	115½	116½
Ord. Sh. "B" reg.	156½	157½
Koor 5½% Pr Sh. P.	75½	76½
Ledzia 4½ pr.sh.	70½	71½
Pal. Contr. Tr.	83	84
Pal. Bonrer Bd.		
Ser. 2	68½	69½
Ser. 3	69½	70½

LONDON

CLOSING	Sept. 11	12.
2½% Consols	65-7/16	6/-
3½% War Loan	87-9/16	87½
6½% Brazil "B"	32	33
4% Japan	66½	65
Anglo-Iranian Oil	110/7½	110/7½
Ashanti Goldfields	29/44	29/44
Brakpan	13/2	13/6
British Aluminium	43/3	43/3
Burmah Oil	63/14	63/14
Carreras "A"	116/10½	116/10½
Consol. Zinc	35/-	35/-
Courtaulds Ord.	49/-	49/44
De Beers Pref.	17½	17½
Dunlop Ord.	67/9	68/7½
Gen. Electric Ord.	93/6	94/-
General Mining	6¼	6½
Hudson Bay	128/10½	128/7½
I.C.I.	50/10½	51/-
Jerusalem Electric	9/-	9/-
Marks & Spencer	95/7½	96/1½
Mexican Eagles	28/-	27/9
Morris Mot.	41/6	41/9
North Broken Hill	78/11½	78/14
Pal. Electric	19/6	19/9
Rhokana Corp.	21/4	22
Selection Trust	48/-	48/7½
Shell Transport	20/7½	20/7½
Simmer & Jack	6/6	6/6
Sub Nigel	3-3/16	3½
Tate & Lyle	60/-	60/-
Vickers Ord.	49/44	49/7½
Vlak Fontein	15/6	15/7½

(By arrangement with Leumi Le. Leumi Bank Ltd.)

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

SERIES OF HIGH HOLY DAY POSTAGE STAMPS

The Post Office Management announces the issue of a new series of High Holy Day postage stamps on the occasion of the New Year and the month of festivals. The stamps will appear on September 16,1951, at 5 pruta, 15 pruta and 40 pruta at all local Post Offices and will bear a special "First Day" frank.

Envelopes will be on sale at all Post Offices throughout the country, excluding Post Office Agencies, at 20 pruta. First Day Envelopes bearing the above stamps will be available at the Stamp Service Office Agencies, at 20 pruta. Tel Aviv at 80 pruta with the franks of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Jaffa and Haifa.

The 5 pruta, 40 pruta stamps and the envelope were designed by the Wind-Struski Art Service, Tel Aviv. The 15 pruta stamp was designed by Mr. Kade, Tel Aviv.

Ch. Ben Menahem
Deputy Postmaster General.

CUSTODIAN OF ABSENTEES' PROPERTY
Tender No.- 53/51
CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR DISINFECTION OF CITRUS FRUIT

Offers are invited for the construction of a building (silicate and plywood) at the Lydda airport for the disinfection of citrus fruit. The area of the building will be approximately 200 sq.m. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat for Orchard Lands of the Custodian of Absentees' Property, No. 10, Rehov 302, Jaffa, during working hours on all weekdays.

Offers should be submitted together with a cheque or Bank guarantee of 10% of the offer in a closed envelope and marked "Offer for Construction of Building for Disinfection of Citrus fruits". The cheque or the Bank guarantee should be valid for a period of one month from the date of submission. Offers should be submitted on or before Friday, September 21, 1951. The Custodian of Absentees' Property is not obliged to accept the lowest or any other offer.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-6 (Also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Remains.
9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibitions: New Acquisitions; Israel Painters; Lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec. Exhibition of the Month: Engraved gem, Palestine 3rd—4th century A.D. Bezalel Museum.
10-1 (also tomorrow): Special Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by Jerusalem artists; Artists House.
11-1: Students' Works: New Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Givati, Keren Kayemet 2283. Pillare, Jaffa Rd., 2381. Tomorrow: Ruhama, 28 David Yellin, 2787, Resnick, Gaza, 3562.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426, Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 4264, Bilu, 21 Bilu, 6963, Hovevei Zion, 38 Hovevei Zion, 66523, Hadassah, Hatikva Qu., Galinka, 19 Rehov 4 (Jaffa). Tomorrow: Michchett, 50 Sheinkin, 2502. Tzmo, 33 Aliya, 4993, Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66535, Shlomo Hamelech, 78 Shlomo Hamelech, 66544, Kitvirtz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566, Maccabi, New Maccabi Qu., Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4 (Jaffa), 80700. Tomorrow night: Marpea, 77 Allenby, 3497, Mochedeski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570, Ziv, 62 Sheinkin, 3462.• Kolander, 76 Arlosoroff, 66513, Maccabi, New Macenbi Qu., Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4 (Jaffa), 80700. Ramat Gan: Ramat Gan, 52 Bialik. Tomorrow: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. Givatayim: Nogo, opp. the Fire Station. Tomorrow: Mamshuke, Borochov Qu.
HAIFA: Oriental 87 Herzl, 3211, Shomron, Bank-Jaffa, 4924. Tomorrow: Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4014. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4726. Kiryat Motskin: Shomron, 7202. Tomorrow: Same. Mt. Carmel: Merkaz, Pine Rd., 4979.

TO LET IN JERUSALEM
3-roomed villa
with every comfort and shady garden, for immediate occupancy.
Apply: P.O.B. 6035, Jerusalem.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH and LOWER CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH
The above examinations will be held in Tel Aviv on December 11 and 12, 1951. Entries to both examinations must be received by the British Council at the address given below by Monday, October 15, at the latest. No entries can in any circumstances be accepted after this date. Further particulars and entry forms may be obtained from:—
The Education Officer, The British Council, 27 Allenby Road (room 338), Tel Aviv.

PARAMOUNT PROUDLY PRESENTS
The Israel Premiere of
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
Masterpiece
"SAMSON AND DELILAH"

Starring
HEDY LAMARR — VICTOR MATURE
GEORGE SANDERS — ANGELA LANSBURY
HENRY WILCOXON
and a cast of thousands
COLOUR BY TECHNICOLOR
From the original treatments by HAROLD LAMB and VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY
Based upon the history of Samson and Delilah in the Holy Bible, Judges 13 — 16
Simultaneous presentation in
ARMON & EN DOR
HAIFA
from Saturday, September 15, 1951
This picture will not be shown in Haifa and surroundings during the next twelve months.
Shortly
Cinema ESTHER, TEL AVIV — Cinema ZION, JERUSALEM

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
offers you a large variety of cameras and accessories. Finest finish of your photowork. Special section for copying of documents, well and quickly done and treated confidentially. Purchase, sale and exchange of cameras.

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	—	—	26	27
Nathanya	89	20	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	84	24	29	29
Lydda Airport	75	22	31	32
Jerusalem	67	11	24	25
Haifa Port	—	15	29	29
Beersheba	—	—	—	—

Weather Forecast: Possible local light showers in the morning. Fair following in afternoon.

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

515 IMMIGRANTS from North Africa arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Galilah yesterday.

• • •

The Engel Music Prize, donated annually by the Tel Aviv Municipality and totalling IL.1,000, will be awarded at a ceremony at the Tel Aviv Museum on September 27.

• • •

Two Tel Aviv residents who were drinking in a cafe in Rehov Ben Yehuda on Wednesday complained to police yesterday that, while they were slightly drunk, a person sitting nearby had removed their watches from their wrists.

• • •

Haifa Port police yesterday charged a railway foreman with stealing 36 long-playing photograph records from the port area and selling them to a Hadar Hacarmel music shop... Another railway employee was charged with the theft of 4,000 airmail envelopes yesterday.

Jerusalem Youth Held in Lebanon

Lebanon has notified the Israel authorities that a Jerusalem youth, sought for a fortnight by friends and police, is in a Lebanese prison after presumably crossing the lines.

The boy, Yitzhak Kashi, 16, left on a bicycle tour of the north about five weeks ago, promising to return by the end of August. When he failed to appear, his mother notified the police.

Negotiations are scheduled to get under way today with the Israel-Lebanon M.A.C. for the boy's return.

NIGHT DUTY STARTS FOR JERUSALEM DOCTORS

A new system of night emergency medical service went into effect last night in the capital.

Any person in need of a doctor simply phoned either the police, Magen David Adom, or a pharmacy on night duty, and was told which doctors were on call. Two taxi services were available to transport the doctor, at the expense of the patient.

It was stressed that the new system is not for members of Kupat Holim, which maintains its own night service.

WHEELS, TYRES STOLEN

The four wheels and tyres of a Studebaker car belonging to an American resident at present away from Israel, were stolen in the early hours of the morning yesterday in Jerusalem. The car was parked outside of No. 4 Rashba Road, in the Rehavia quarter. The tyre thieves also sabotaged a vehicle belonging to a neighbour.

The numbers of the Goodyear tyres are: OGIM3108, H11M1408, C79M1608, and W98M6908.

Ration News

JERUSALEM: Oil: 300 grams. Set 11. September rations: Powdered whole milk: one 453 gram tin to infants, Aleph, no coupon required. Tinned vegetables: one-half of a two-pound tin, no coupon required. Cornflour: 450 grams to infants, Aleph. Egg powder: combined August-September ration, 227 grams, no coupon required. Tinned fish: 1 tin, no coupon required. Butter: 400 grams, 251, 252. Yellow cheese: 100 grams, no coupon required. Pulses: 100 grams, no coupon required.

TEL AVIV: Because of difficulties in transportation, the distribution of tinned meat will have be postponed until Tuesday.

Elath Bus Delayed By Yatour Block

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The inauguration of Drom Yehuda's Tel Aviv-Elath bus service was delayed for more than an hour this morning when members of the Yatour cooperative, contesting the concession, blocked the bus with a jeep-tender, a station wagon and another bus in the Central Terminal.

The Minister of Communications, Dr. Dov Joseph, has granted the concession to Drom Yehuda, but Yatour claims that this was an infringement on their rights, because they have been operating an overland passenger service to Elath for two years.

The Drom Yehuda Leyland bus, with water-skins strapped to the front and the rear for the 300-kilometre journey, arrived at the station a little late with executives of the company already in the best seats. As members of the Negev Committee and other guests boarded the vehicle, Yatour drivers parked a military-type G.M.C. bus in front of it, a jeep-tender behind it and a station-wagon alongside it.

Mr. Shlomo Oren, a Yatour director, then boarded the Drom Yehuda bus and told the passengers that his cooperative was made up of veterans of the Army and the Haganah. They had pioneered the Elath run and had ruined their whole fleet of vehicles, he said. They had asked the Minister of Communications for aid in acquiring new vehicles and for the Elath concession, but had not even received the courtesy of a reply. Mr. Oren asked the passengers to leave the bus and said as a last resort, they were determined to prevent the journey.

Police Called

An unidentified Drom Yehuda spokesman then told the passengers that their company also included a number of former Army officers, among them a Sgan Aluf. He said they had driven Palmach units to Elath even during the Mandatory regime when the Yatour men "were still in diapers."

As the argument continued, Mr. Yitzhak Chizik, Chairman of the Negev Committee, and an unidentified Sgan Aluf who was among the passengers, tried to persuade Yatour that they were ruining their case by using "terrorist" methods. Some Drom Yehuda drivers urged the driver of the Leyland to knock over the jeep-tender behind it, but calmer heads prevailed and police were summoned instead.

After an hour and a quarter of argument, the Yatour men said that they would remove the blockade in light of a promise by Mr. Chizik that their grievances would be examined.

Belgian Leader Visits Jerusalem

Although on an "unofficial visit," Dr. Paul Struye, President of the Belgian Senate, was given a regal official reception, when he crossed the lines into Jerusalem at the Mandelbaum Gate at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

The President of the Senate arrived from the Old City in a car driven by M. Jean Nieuwenhuys, Belgian Consul General in Jerusalem, followed by Col. Bennet de Ridder, Belgian Chairman of the Israel-Jordan M.A.C.

When the convoy reached the Israel lines, Dr. Struye was greeted by Dr. A. Biran, the Jerusalem District Representative; Dr. M. Simon, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Gershon Avner, Director of the Ministry's West European Division. Dr. Struye left the car and joined the Israel officials and journalists, while M. Nieuwenhuys unexpectedly sped away, leaving the President of the Senate behind.

After a short chat, Dr. Struye inspected the Police Guard of Honour and entered the car of the District Representative. The party was led through the city by two police motorcycle outriders to the Belgian Consulate, where later in the evening a reception was held in his honour.

War Dead Brought To Mount Herzl

The bodies of 24 more soldiers who fell in the War of Liberation were transferred yesterday from Sanhedria to the Military Cemetery on Mount Herzl.

Four military vehicles brought the coffins to the courtyard of the Bet Hakerem Teachers Seminary where a brief ceremony was held. The procession, accompanied by the parents and friends of the fallen, then proceeded to Mount Herzl where Mr. A. Bedolah delivered a short tribute. An honour guard fired a volley.

BLAZE IN FACTORY

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Several baby carriages, sewing machines and a quantity of raw materials went up in flames this morning at the "Latinok" factory at 29 Pehov Hahalutzim here. The fire was started by an explosion caused by a short circuit in an electric sewing machine. The damage was estimated at several thousand pounds.

500,000 Dunams In Negev for Planting

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—With half a million dunams of abandoned land in the northern Negev, ploughed and ready for sowing this winter, the Ministry of Agriculture is now planning the ploughing of the first 100,000 of a second half-million dunam area, in the Central Negev. Work on this second area will continue throughout the year, and the sowing will be carried out in the winter of 1952.

Mr. P. Aloni, Director of the Waste Land Department of the Ministry, which planned the ploughing of the vast regions which became waste after their abandonment, reported that the area worked by Jews had increased by 445 per cent since the establishment of the State, from 534,000 dunams in 1948 to 2,333,350 this year. He admitted, however, that while the present population of Israel was approximately equal to that of Palestine at the end of the mandate, the total area under cultivation by both Jews and Arabs had fallen from about four million dunams within the present boundaries of Israel to about three million.

Million Next Year

Another million will have been added next year, with the new areas now being worked. He stressed, too, that cultivation was now more intensive than before and greater yields were obtained with the modern equipment now in use.

Of the 1.8m. dunams brought under the plough this year, 1.1m. were leased to Jewish farmers throughout the country in 600-lots to the half million in the Negev, and 200,000 dunams were leased to Arabs, at the nominal rent of 10 pruta per dunam per year. Collective settlements were leased 62 per cent of the land; cooperative villages received 30 per cent and private farmers eight per cent.

A special subsidy of IL.1 per dunam will be given to farmers ploughing the Negev area, while a loan of additional IL.1 per dunam will be granted by the Bank Leumi. Settlements and farmers associations from all over the country are cooperating on the ploughing scheme.

Rabbi Opposes Religious Parties

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — "I would like to see the religious parties in Israel cease to exist as political parties," Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mizrahi Organization of America, told reporters here as he landed after spending four weeks in Israel as a Zionist Congress delegate.

"The collective vote of all religious parties in Israel is only 12 per cent," he added, "and I believe this is hardly the index of religious feeling in the state. Many people vote for parties according to their economic interests. I believe they can safeguard religious interests through pressure on those parties."

Bandits Tried For Cutting Phone Lines

An Inspector of the Hartuv police station yesterday described the capture of three marauders, who are being tried by a military tribunal at the Abu Ghosh police station on charges of cutting telephone lines.

He declared that one of the accused admitted that they had cut the lines and had done so before. The Court decided to accept the confession, being convinced that it had not been extracted by undue pressure.

Confession Denied

Questions were then put to the accused by the defence counsel and the court. The man denied the confession. He maintained that he and his two companions, after crossing the border, were standing in a wadi when the police arrested them. He said they were beaten by the police when the Inspector left.

The next session is scheduled to be held on Sunday.

Britain's Dollar Problem Tough

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — The British Treasury's gold and dollar losses during the current quarter ending this month are now unofficially expected to total $500 million or over one eighth of the reserves.

The final figures will not be published before October, but the above forecast — from a private American source — is regarded here as accurate. This is the background of Mr. Gaitskell's gloomy warning yesterday that the dollar problem has returned.

Meanwhile the August trade figures tell the same story under a slightly different aspect. The visible deficit is only just below £130 million and the aggregate for the first eight months of 1951 is over £800 million.

The dollar deficit is only a small fraction of this total, but it is large enough to unsettle Britain's monetary balance. On top of everything it looks as though the government will have to import coal this winter to prevent the power stations from closing down.

It is not yet clear how much additional assistance Mr. Gaitskell has obtained from Washington, but there is a hint that some of the recently voted military assistance credits will somehow be diverted to economic uses.

Britain Faces Higher Cost of Living

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, said today that the increasing British dollar deficit would mean for Britain "higher taxes, a higher cost of living, shortages and wages lagging behind."

Giving a gloomy picture to a radio audience last night of the effects upon Britain of the rearmament programmes and higher world prices, he said: "We and the countries in the Sterling area are importing more from the dollar areas partly as a result of rearmament and at much higher prices, while the prices of the Sterling area, after rising steeply at first, have been falling."

YAGUR DENIES POLICE REPORT

A police report that two members of Kibbutz Yagur were arrested for black market operations was yesterday denied by the kibbutz secretariat.

The police had charged that two Yagur members had been detained for selling 320 kgs. of apples to Zvi Silberman, a Haifa grocer, without a permit. After being charged, the men were released on bail, while the apples and the truck in which they were being transported, were confiscated, according to the police report.

The Yagur denial said that only one member of the kibbutz had been arrested but that he had sold the apples at the official price to a Kfar Hassidim grocer. It was the grocer, said the statement, who had been caught selling the apples in Haifa, and it was his truck that had been confiscated, according to the kibbutz.

W.J.C. Warns On Arming Germany

GENEVA, Thursday.—The executive of the World Jewish Congress here yesterday warned that the armament of Germany will lead to the strengthening of Nazi and reactionary forces there and will prevent the development of democracy.

A resolution adopted by the executive said the admission of Germany into the comity of nations must be preceded by a "real and serious effort" of that country to purge itself of the malevolent forces which persecuted Jews and to make reparation both moral and material to the Jewish people and, especially, Israel.

The resolution pointed out that the German people still have not been made conscious of the iniquities committed in their name which resulted in the mass murder of 6,000,000 Jews. It charged that many supporters of the Nazi regime again occupy positions of high authority in Germany and that new political elements have emerged which have openly adopted and proclaimed the tenets of Hitlerism.

Earlier, Mr. Nahum Goldmann, Acting President of the W.J.C., told the meeting that, in view of the World Zionist Congress resolutions recently, the tasks of the movement include participation in the democratization of Jewish life and defence of Jewish rights. "One may look forward to closer cooperation between the W.J.C. and W.Z.O.," he said.

The executive body, representing affiliates in 64 countries, will conclude its four-day meeting today.

(UP., INA.)

LONDON GIVING HEBREW SPORTS COMMENTARIES

LONDON, Thursday (INA).—The first broadcast sports commentary ever given in Hebrew outside of Israel will be heard next Wednesday, when the Tel Aviv Hapoel football team plays the crack British eleven, the Arsenal.

The commentator will be Nissim Kiviti, well-known Israel sportsman at present studying in London. He will also report the other two matches to be played by the Israel team — against Manchester United and Leeds United.

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Cables in Brief

MISSING. — A French airliner with 38 persons aboard was missing over the Mediterranean yesterday and officials feared it had been struck by lightning in a violent thunderstorm.

DEMAND. — Wuerttemberg, Baden, publishers meeting the yesterday demanded the speedy return to their owners of Jewish publishing houses confiscated by the Nazis. The publishers accused the authorities in some West German states of seeking pretexts not to return the publishing houses.

APPEALS. — Jacob Blaustein, President of the American Jewish Committee, in a cable yesterday to Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, suggested the Foreign Ministers conference "consider the matter of the mass deportations of thousands of citizens of Hungary of all faiths."

POPE APPEALS FOR UNITY

VATICAN CITY, Thursday (Reuter). — Pope Pius XII yesterday called on all Christians to unite "under one flag to fight the tempestuous assault of the infernal enemy."

"Who does not look with horror at the hatred and ferocity with which the enemies of God in many lands threaten to destroy or root out all that is divine and Christian?" the Pope asked.

The Pope's call was made in a 7,000-word encyclical letter addressed to the 2,237 Bishops, Archbishops, Metropolitans and Patriarchs of the Catholic Church.

He particularly appealed to the 48 million followers of the seven schismatic eastern Christian Churches, as well as Orthodox Russians, to recognize the Pope's supremacy and return to the Catholic Church.

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Gary Cooper — Lauren Bacall
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THIRD WEEK
GONE WITH THE WIND
Vivien Leigh — Clark Gable
ORION Tel. 4829
THE STORY OF MOLLY X
June Havoc — John Russell

Expanded Diaspora Education Planned

The Jewish Agency's Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora has planned a greatly expanded programme in accordance with its recently granted larger budget, Mr. Hayim Greenberg, the Department's Director, told the press yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Greenberg, who has been in charge of educational work in the Diaspora during its two years' existence, noted that he "was not sure whether he would be reappointed" to the post. He said that the first two budgets had amounted to IL.50,000 and IL.60,000, while the new one would total IL. 200,000. "Let us hope that this figure will really be made available," he added.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks in enlarging projects abroad, he said, was the shortage of teachers, both Israel and foreign-born. More teachers are needed in American schools, which have either adopted Hebrew courses as part of the curriculum or plan to do so. "The trouble, however, is that most States require their teachers to be U.S. citizens and graduates of an American college," Mr. Greenberg declared.

North Africa presented another problem, he noted, since the French authorities, for "political reasons," preferred not to accept Israelis as teachers. The University of Mexico, where a Faculty of Jewish Philosophy has been set up, is also having difficulty finding teachers. "But even where we can send Israel-born teachers we have trouble finding those who command a second language, such as French, Spanish or Arabic," he said.

To meet the shortage a large number of teacher-training and refresher courses are to be given in Israel and foreign countries.

Mr. Greenberg expressed the opinion that a great deal of headway had been made in spreading Hebrew education in the diaspora. About 6-7,000 young people are studying Hebrew in New York City high schools and a number of other cities plan to authorize the study of the language. About 1,200 children are enrolled in "Sunday schools" where almost no Hebrew is used, but the children are taught Jewish history. There is very strong opposition against regular, full-time Hebrew schools by both Zionists and non-Zionists, he reported, adding that both groups were also unenthusiastic about limited education. "Maybe this attitude will change as a result of the Zionist Congress," he said.

Mexico was one of the most active centres of Jewish education in the Diaspora, Mr. Greenberg said. Of a Jewish population of 20,000, about 2,400 children, or 70 per cent of the total number, attend full-time Jewish schools. The primary language is Spanish, but Hebrew and Yiddish are used in courses in Jewish studies.

Mr. Greenberg also denied a recent "Haaretz" report, charging that 100 orthodox pupils attending a course in Jerusalem, were taken only to non-kosher restaurants and to non-Orthodox settlements during a tour of the country.

MAN IDENTIFIED

The man who was found fatally injured in the Arab Bank building on Mamillah Road in Jerusalem on Wednesday and died in hospital later, was identified by police yesterday as Avraham Meyuhas, 55, a furniture polisher.

The police expressed the belief that the victim fell down a broken stairway in the building.

STUDY FOR ITS OWN SAKE?

Seven Arabs are among the 100 post-graduate students at the Centre of Israel Studies at Columbia University in New York City, Mr. Greenberg said.

"They have probably been sent by their governments," he added "but they get along well with the Jewish members of the staff."

Quality and Design Would Open Wide U.S. Market, Expert Says

"Israel products can compete on the United States market with such countries as Sweden, Switzerland and Italy provided the standards of design and quality are raised," Mr. James S. Plaut, Director of the Boston Institute of Contemporary Art, said on Wednesday in Tel Aviv. He added that the U.S. market for Israel goods could be increased perhaps twenty-fold.

Mr. Plaut is here as Consultant to the Government on Industry and Design.

Since his arrival here in August, concrete steps have been taken to form a National Council for Design and Development, composed of representatives of trade, industry, art, education, Government officials, and the consumer public as well. This Council is expected to influence local manufacturers to produce goods of better design and package them more attractively.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has also formed a Product Development Service, composed of experts in the field of design, which is now attempting to establish design centres within various industries, an initial effort having been already made with a group of ceramics manufacturers.

New York Centre

Mr. Plaut feels that in order to present Israel products to the American consumer in an atmosphere of prestige and dignity, a centralized retail outlet in New York City should be established.

There is no reason why Israel cannot also exploit the American market if its manufacturers will abandon the attitude that only the American Jewish "sentimental and ceremonial" market is open to them. Israel must utilize its own small nucleus of craftsmen.

The three major problems such a programme must overcome are: the manufacturers' ignorance of foreign markets, insufficient facilities for training artists and designers and the unenlightened public taste due to accelerated immigration.

66th Hashomer Hatzair Settlement Founded

REHOVOT, Thursday.— Kibbutz Dvir, the 66th settlement of the Kibbutz Artzi (Hashomer Hatzair), was established in the northeastern Negev today. The settlers are all young people from Hungary recently released from the Israel Army. About 3,000 dunams of land are available to the kibbutz which will be partly agricultural and partly industrial.

A factory for the manufacture of burnt bricks — a branch of the Na'aman factory in Haifa Bay — is to be constructed and will use local materials found in abundance on the settlement's site.

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Today at 1.30 p.m.: The Sacred Life of Walter Elroy

Personal Notices

NACHUM W. and ELLY WILLIAMS

will be At Home at the "Lydia" Cafe, 12 Masaryk Sq., Tel Aviv, tomorrow, Saturday, September 15, 1951, between 6 and 8.30 p.m. on the occasion of the

BAR MITZVAH
of their son JOEZ DEUTSCH

Service at the Hermann Cohen Synagogue, Rehov Hermann Cohen, near Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv, at 8.15 a.m.

All relatives and friends are invited.

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WOMEN ZIONISTS

THE Wizo Conference has passed its budget elected its new executive and has disbanded. This election marks a departure in which there is a discernible tendency towards greater control on the part of the world leadership, over that of the executive organs in Israel itself. The former executive, elected at the time of the Basle Congress, five years ago, continued the uneasy coalition of a left wing minority with a right wing majority. This coalition has now finally broken down. Outwardly, the first main point of difference between the two wings was the relative importance placed on the training of girl immigrants and on welfare work for infants. The left wing were in favour of the accent on the former; the right wing were in favour of the accent on the latter.

Another and perhaps decisive point of difference concerned the cooperation between the Wizo and the Moetzet Hapoalot, the women's council of the Histadrut. When the Wizo was founded some thirty years ago, with its headquarters in London, Moetzet Hapoalot was a weak and struggling body. It established training farms for immigrant girls at Petah Tikvah, Nahlat Yehuda and Afuleh; but was unable to develop or even maintain them unaided. Wizo came to their aid with an annual subsidy and capital grants, and the two organizations together founded Ayanot near Ness Ziona which has since developed into a full-fledged agricultural training school for both boys and girls. The Wizo, in addition, founded its own agricultural training school at Nahalal.

Meanwhile, the local Wizo Federation undertook other activities, in particular infant welfare, also financed by the London Executive. With the growth in size and importance of the local federation and the transfer of the Executive from London to Tel Aviv, the tendency was to place more and more emphasis on the welfare work and less and less on agricultural training. At the same time, the women's council began to build up its own fund raising organization abroad which was seen to compete somewhat with the fund raising activities of the Wizo Federations in those countries. There were also difficulties in determining the legal ownership of the Moetzet Hapoalot farms in which Wizo had invested so much money.

The left wing minority in the Wizo Executive was in favour of continued cooperation with the Moetzet Hapoalot: the majority wished to bring it to an end. These differences made the work of the Wizo Executive in Tel Aviv increasingly difficult, and the differences came to a head at the Wizo Conference, the first to be held in this country. The majority opinion was heavily backed by the local Wizo federation (Histadrut Nashim Zionlot, now named Wizo Israel) reinforced by the strong and determined delegation of the Wizo federation from Great Britain, spearheaded by the President, Mrs. Sieff. Other delegations — Canada, Argentine, South Africa and so on — were divided.

But it was apparent almost from the start that there was an overwhelming majority opposed to the continuation of the existing form of cooperation between Wizo and Moetzet Hapoalot. It is regrettable that no new form of cooperation could be devised and that their three delegates on the Wizo Executive saw no alternative to withdrawal from the conference. It was this development that drew from Dr. Vera Weizmann, a former President of Wizo, the protest published in these columns on Wednesday, and which also led, directly or indirectly, to the departure of Mrs. Hadassah Samuel, for many years a leading Wizo exponent who "sparked" and piloted its operations on the spot.

The Wizo maintains with some justification that it is not a political party. In a moment of enthusiasm when the first elections to the Knesset were held, it presented a long list of its own, of whom only Mrs. Rachel Kagan, President of Wizo Israel, at the head of the list, was elected. Mrs. Kagan fought valiantly for women's rights but, in the second Knesset elections, Wizo did not put forward a separate list. It now remains to be seen whether this political neutrality can be consistently maintained, or whether Wizo will follow the path which the majority of the American Zionist Organisation has taken of identifying itself more and more with right wing opinion in Israel.

This women's Zionist organization has engaged for a few decades in activities which commend themselves to women of different shades of opinion. It would be a pity if it were now to become identified with a class or party.

LUTHERAN PROPERTY PROBLEMS SETTLED

Israel's Church Agreements

By JON KIMCHE

The question of the property of the World Lutheran Federation in Israel was first raised before the U.N. Trusteeship Council at Geneva by the Director of "the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs", Mr. O. Frederick Nolde.

Ambassador Francis B Sayre, the United States Representative, supported their claim. He pointed out that much of this property had been requisitioned by the British Mandatory Authorities as enemy property at the outbreak of the war because it was registered in the name of the German Lutheran Church. Subsequently, the Israel Government had taken it over. He proposed that it should be returned to its rightful owners.

This brought a sharp protest from Mr. Aba Eban, the Israel Representative on the Trusteeship Council. He said that while German property in the United States and Britain had been formally taken over by law, it was proposed that Israel of all people should be more lenient. The British representative, significantly, did not support the American proposal. The sum involved was said at the time to be 30 million dollars; 20 million in Israel and 10 in Arab Palestine.

"Consul" Lutz

The next step by the Lutheran World Federation was more tactful. Last summer, the Lutheran World Federation sent "Consul" Charles Lutz to start preliminary discussions with the Israel authorities. They could not have sent a better man. "Consul" Lutz had been Swiss Consul in Budapest at the time when the Nazi round-up of Jews was under way. Through his intervention and his initiative over 30,000 Budapest Jews were saved.

His first task was to convince the Israel Government that the property at stake was not really German, but had merely, as matter of habit and convenience, been registered in the name of the German Lutheran Church.

He succeeded in proving to the Government's satisfaction that not more than 10 per cent of the property was actually German; the remainder belonged roughly in equal parts to the Swiss and to the United States Lutheran community.

This removed the main obstacle to the conclusion of an agreement. Last month, "Consul" Charles Lutz and Dr. Habicht of the Lutheran World Federation began the final stage of negotiations with Dr. Chaim Kadman, the Administrator General of the Israel Ministry of Justice who was assisted by Maitre Jean Brunsvig of of Geneva as legal adviser.

Agreement Drafted

An agreement was drafted which now awaits only the signature of the American section of the Lutheran Federation. The original Lutheran claim in the formal talks was a tentative £5 millions; and this has been reduced in the course of negotiations to considerably under one million pounds.

The Lutherans have however valuable property in Jerusalem and Nazareth; notably a Syrian Orphanage in each place. But perhaps more important than the minute details of the agreement is the spirit of mutual tolerance and good will in which it has been concluded. The Lutheran and the Israel representatives are wholly satisfied.

The Israel Government now faces a much more difficult negotiation. Two Soviet representatives of the Orthodox Church are already in Jerusalem to prepare the case of the Orthodox Church for a similar agreement. But here the issues are more involved.

The total value of Orthodox Church property in Israel has been estimated by the Russians to be 200 million dollars. Talks about this had already been held with the Mandatory Power. One difficulty is the establishment of the title of the Soviet Church to negotiate on behalf of the entire Orthodox Church property.

In the preliminary conversations, during the Mandatory period, the Soviet received assurances from Jewish representatives which recognized about one third of the claim. This is not acceptable to the Soviet Church authorities. Since there are no evident titles available for the remainder of the property claimed by the Russians, tough bargaining will clearly be necessary.

The Soviet Church proposes that is should be free to send pilgrims and priests to its institutions in Israel without restriction by the Israel authorities. This prospect of an undefined number of Soviet clerics in Jerusalem and Nazareth is one which may disturb the authorities who well might ask if the same freedom might be allowed Israelis in Russia.

Festival for 'Cape'

By JOHN WORRALL

CAPE TOWN. — PREPARATIONS are well under way here for the celebration early next year of South Africa's Tercentenary, the 300th Anniversary of the landing of Jan Van Riebeeck, first Governor of the Cape, who, on April 6, 1652, took over the southern tip of Africa as a revictualling station for the ships of the Dutch East India Company.

Two months of festivities in Cape Town will culminate in the symbolical landing, after a voyage across Table Bay, of Dutch colonists from a scale model of Van Riebeeck's ship, the Dromedaris.

This "Festival of South Africa" will be the most elaborate ever staged in the Southern Hemisphere, and is estimated to cost at least £500,000. Pageants and processions will depict episodes in the Union's history. A big exhibition illustrating the growth of South Africa from barbarism to a high degree of industrialization will, it is expected, attract thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

The pageants and exhibitions will be staged on a huge area of reclaimed land on the Cape Town Foreshore intended in the future for dock extensions and factory sites. Here will be built, against the rugged backcloth of Table Mountain, a huge sports stadium to seat between 50,000 and 60,000 people. Manufactured in Britain, this stadium is now arriving here in sections and is to be erected in the next few weeks.

The exhibition will be housed in a series of big halls, which are later intended to be the goods sheds of a new mainline railway station.

Cape Town will derive many other permanent benefits from the Festival, not the least of which will be a great concert hall and cultural centre on the lines of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, the foundation stone of which will be laid during the celebrations. Table Mountain is to be declared a national memorial, together with many other old buildings that have for long been in danger of demolition. Nature reserves will be declared in other parts of the country.

Many people have expressed fears that the "Festival of Van Riebeeck," as it is to be called, may have a political bias, or that historical episodes portrayed in pageants will cause offence to one section or another of this multiracial country where group sensitivities are so easily disturbed.

Many of the English world hardly like to be reminded in a public spectacle of their part in the Boer War; or the Afrikaners of their role in the wars against the Natives. It would also not be politic to portray the bloody massacres of Chaka (Zulu warrior king of the 19th century who massacred tribes which did not submit to Zulu rule).

While contributing a large sum of money — about £30,000 — towards the celebrations, the Government is wisely leaving the organization to a committee representative of the English and Afrikaans people, including well-known public figures, artists, historians, industrialists, Churchmen and business men.

An inevitable omission is the absence of non-European representatives on this committee; the Native, Coloured and Indian people have little place in the Festival celebrations at all, a fact which has aroused criticism in liberal circles.

Americans Want Air Supremacy

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON (OPNS)

THOMAS Jefferson and the framers of the American Constitution intended that the United States Congress should debate and frame policy while the function of the President was to execute it. Although Government has become vastly more complicated in the intervening 180 years, that is still the theory on which the U.S. Government is run, and now and again Congress finds it necessary to assert that it shall also be the practice.

This explains the apparent contradiction by which the Senate and the House cut nearly $1,250m. from the Foreign Aid Bill over the last three weeks, while the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to add $5,000m. to the Armed Forces Bill, bringing it to the staggering figure of $60,000m. This additional appropriation is for the purpose of increasing the strength of the U.S. Air Force, as the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator O'Mahoney, a Democrat, has explained.

Air Alternative

This is a project that is particularly dear to the hearts of Congressmen and Senators. At the moment, there is a general feeling among the American public that a large air force is not only the way to deter Russian aggression but offers an alternative to the distasteful prospect of stationing large numbers of American troops abroad for indefinite periods without, at the same time, letting down America's allies.

Hence the nation's legislators can at one and the same time reduce America's contribution to the direct rearmament of her allies and insist on a lot of other petty economies in defence spending and yet give the President *carte blanche* to spend a much larger sum than he had intended on the Air Force and naval aviation.

The American people, who have never believed that strategy is a matter for the generals to decide in private, have set their faith in victory through air power. In altering the military budgets the legislators are reminding the President that it is their job to reflect and transmute into policy the views of the American people.

RAMLE AND LYDDA DEVELOP INDUSTRIAL AREAS

New Enterprises for Immigrants

By VIC PERRY

EVER since Ramle and Lydda, with a population of some 14,000 each, began absorbing new immigrants, the Municipal authorities and the government have been searching for ways to employ them. The best solution found so far is the development of a self-contained highly concentrated industrial area and this is already setting a pattern for the rest of the country.

A short distance outside Ramle a 400 dunam area has been set aside and two types of enterprises are being established there; those can construct their own factory buildings and those for whom the Municipality, with the aid of a government loan, build a site. Already, half of a contemplated 12 factory structures, of 500 square metres each, have been completed.

In another sector, ready to begin production within the next few months, are a wine and alcohol plant and an electric motor factory. Other plans call for the construction of a toy factory, a furniture workshop and plants for making medical instruments, drugs, textiles, food products, and pottery.

The electric motor factory built by "Koor," a Solel Boneh subsidiary, expects to produce 6,000 motors per year, ranging up to seven horsepower. This is 1,500 above the country's needs. The wine and alcohol distillery will use grapes from its own vineyards nearby and expects to produce 2m. bottles per year, enough for export too. One of the owners was a wine expert in the Soviet Union and the others bring long years of experience from many countries.

Virginia Tobacco

Three leading cigarette manufacturers have planted 280 dunams of Virginia tobacco nearby and have built twenty drying bins to cure it. Bob Miller, a Florida farmer and tobacco expert, has been directing the operation. Outside the Ramle town limits on the road to Latrun a giant Nesher cement factory is going up, but this enterprise is considered outside the scope of the main plan. When completed it will be bigger than the present Nesher plant near Haifa.

Curing" tobacco in one of the 20 special barns in Ramle, which are kept at a special temperature. Photo Hani

All investors have been offered advantageous rental and tax terms and the Municipalities have undertaken to supply the needed water and electricity.

"At the beginning," Mr. Yehuda Stein, town clerk, says, "we had to go out looking for investors, now we have to turn them away." Most of the investors are new immigrants with know-how; some with capital and others with financial backing. Altogether about 30 enterprises are being established which will employ about 1,200 workers.

Reclaiming Oil

Lydda, although lagging a little behind Ramle, is catching up quickly and has already put up several factory buildings identical to those in Ramle, in a similarly specialized area. Outside this area, near the railroad compound, an oil reclaiming plant put up by a British firm has been in operation for several months. The plant, the only one of its kind in the country, cleans and purifies used oils and lubricants, and has an exclusive contract with the army for reclaiming all its used motor oil. The regenerated product is as good as new.

In the regular industrial area the wide range of manufacturing enterprises already approved includes match boxes, ice, telephones, textiles and dyes. In a third area the first paper factory in the country is planned with a leather processing firm nearby.

All the development schemes are in line with the general policy of dispersing industry, and already large signs, "Ezor Hata'asiya," can be seen outside many towns in Israel. Lydda and Ramle, several kilometres from each other and economically interdependent, are running a friendly competition to attract the most industry.

If they continue at their present pace, the area may soon become Israel's "Ruhr Valley."

Y.M.C.A.
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Readers' Letters

SPORTS DISPUTE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I read in your Sports column recently that Mondschein, the American athletic star, would coach the Israel team for the Olympic Games to take place at Helsinki next February. The truth is that unless quick action is taken there will be no Israel team, since Israel's membership of the Olympic Games has been blocked by disagreement between the two leading sports organizations, Maccabi and Hapoel.

When the International Olympic Games Committee met in Vienna in May, it was faced with two rival applications in the names of two different "Israel National Committees" — one the old committee surviving from the Mandatory period, in which Hapoel did not participate, and the other a new committee organized by Hapoel, who sent a special representative to Vienna. The two applications cancelled each other out. The chairman, a Swede, subsequently indicated to Dr. Nissan, the Israel Minister in Stockholm, that they were willing in principle still to admit Israel if a fresh application could be submitted in the name of a national committee representing the country's sport as a whole. Over three months have since passed, but the stalemate continues.

The Olympic Games are an international occasion at which all the world is represented. It is lamentable that this country should be forced to absent itself, with great loss of prestige, because of a private feud between two local sports bodies. This is a matter which involves the national interest, and in which the Government should firmly intervene.

Yours, etc.,
SPORTSMAN

Tel Aviv, Sept. 7.

DATED DELAY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I am referring to the recent correspondence on "Glass and Quotas" in these columns. It dealt among other problems with delays.

The Director of the Department of Information in the Ministry of Trade and Industry did his apparent best to give his side of the picture. The complaint was dated July 25 and his reply August 29. If it takes 35 days to get a reply from the Public Relations Department then the official dealing with a matter within six months should be awarded a bonus for efficiency.

Yours, etc.,
M. R.

Jerusalem, Sept. 11.

ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — As one of the many unhappy people who had to change their grocer in Jerusalem I want to make the following suggestions:

1) I propose that the Minister for Agriculture and some of his officials responsible for the system try to change their grocer like any ordinary citizen. Then they will have some idea of the number of hours wasted at the Food Controller's office.

2) I propose that the public refuse once and for all to submit to such red tape procedures for matters which could be quite simple, if pains were taken to organize them properly. They should go on strike against groceries and other food shops which have a one-man service system, causing endless and unnecessary waiting.

Yours, etc.,
ESTHER AHARONI

Jerusalem, Sept. 8.

BINYANEI HAOOMA EVENING

A Binyanei Haooma Evening is being arranged for members of the Jerusalem Convention Centre Association on Wednesday, September 19, 1951 at 8.30 p.m. at Binyaney Haooma, Jerusalem. Programme: Address on Future Activities and artistic recital. Free admission tickets available to members at all offices of Binyaney Haooma throughout the country.

(Advt.)

LETTER FROM ITALY

Stravinsky's First Opera Opens

MILAN, September 9. — AFTER having rehearsed Stravinsky's first genuine and full-length opera, "The Rake's Progress," for six weeks in the presence of the stern ecomposer, at the La Scala Theatre, the whole ensemble and the decors moved to Venice where the premiere is to take place at the La Fenice theatre on Tuesday, Sept. 11, as the highlight of the Venice Festival. The performance is given under the auspices of the Teatro alla Scala, the Biennale of Venice, and the Italian Radio.

The libretto to the opera was written by the English poet, W. H. Anden, and Chester Kallman. The "Rake's Progress" represents Stravinsky's first work in opera form since he wrote "Le Rossignol" (first performed in 1922); "Mavra" (1922); the opera-oratorio "Oedipus Rex" (1928); and "Persephone," a melodrama (1930). In addition to these works and his ballets, Stravinsky has combined other forms for the theatre in such works as "Renard"; "L'Histoire du Soldat" and "Pulcinella" which make use of voice, small instrumental ensembles and ballet or pantomime.

Stravinsky was inspired by the series of Hogarth pictures, "The Rake's Progress." He worked on the composition for three years and conceived the music in a classical and completely tonal character. The three-act opera (plus epilogue) includes about ten arias, duets and ensembles. There is an eight-minute scene (recitative and aria) which is accompanied only by cembalo.

The three performances in Venice will be sung in English, while the later performances at La Scala will be sung in Italian. The singers of the principal roles at Venice are the tenor, Robert Rounsville (New York City Centre Opera) in the role of Tom Rakewell; the German soprano, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, as Ann Truelove; Jennie Tourel as Baba the Turk; and the London Baritone, A. Krauss, as Nick Shadow. Carl Ebert is the producer.

Stravinsky, who is now 69, is recovering from severe influenza. He will conduct the first performance, while the following performances will be conducted by the Generalmusikdirector of the Stuttgart Opera House, Ferdinand Leitner, who worked as assistant to the composer and who supervised the preparatory work. *Mo.*

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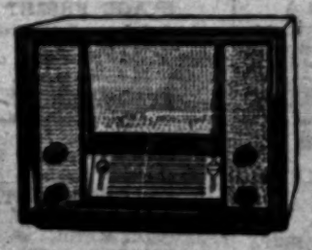
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AFTER THE 23rd CONGRESS

What Makes a Jew a Zionist

By ELIEZER LIVNEH, M.K.

TODAY there are a number of people who, whether they admit it or not, are prey to the same doubt: is there still need of an organized world Zionist movement distinct from the State of Israel and the pro-Israel fund-raising campaigns such as the UJA, or is there not? Are the future of Israel and that of the free Diaspora inevitably bound up with one another or is their relationship one of mutual sympathy alone? If the latter, the pro-Israel associations for political and financial help to Israel would seem to suffice. If, however, the Jewish people both in Israel and outside be subject to a common fate, the time has come for it to set up an organizational framework more suited to the duty of mutual support and the imperatives of common action.

The Jewish people, scattered though it be, is without a doubt united by a common historical evolution. Jews in Israel and in the U.S. have much more in common than Jew and Arab in Israel or Christian and Jew in the U.S. Were the State of Israel to fall tomorrow American Jewry would be faced with an unprecedented calamity. It would suffer a reversal of status in the Gentile world and its self-confidence would be irrevocably undermined. If, on the other hand, American Jewry were to totter, nothing would be able to guarantee Israel's future or even its continued existence. This affinity shows up as much in day to day living as at crucial times.

If, for example, the State of Israel were to conduct a foreign policy inimical to the West, American Jewry would be badly injured and its position considerably weakened while were American Jewry to support a non-liberal policy as regards minority races and "coloureds" in America itself there would be most unfavourable reactions in the State of Israel, lying as it does on the cross-roads of Africa and Asia.

Roots in Babylon

This theme recurs in countless instances, big and small. Jewish leaders in the US. — some of whom are Zionists, some not — consider American Jewry essentially different from any other Jewish community, past or present, in that it does not constitute an "exile" but a "dispersion" (diaspora).

The distinction is not quite clear. If its authors imply that they are rooted in the land of their adoption without having lost their Jewish creative genius, the change of definition will not serve their purpose, for Babylonian Jewry who also had most definitely struck roots in Babylon and whose spiritual creations were to become the common heritage of the whole nation, never, from the time of Ezekiel to that of the last Ge'onim, conceived it possible to define itself other than a 'Diaspora'; thus the titular head of the Jewish Autonomous rule was always called Head of the Diaspora (Reisha DeGaluta).

The question is not one of nicety of definition but of sociological entities. Does U.S. Jewry — or at least its Zionist wing — consider its existence as Jewry a problem (calling for solution) or does its further existence not constitute a problem (and hence automatically in no need of a solution)? Stress falls on existence as Jewry, in other words: even if Gentiles did not look upon Jews as the ingredients of a problem from the American point of view (civil, economic, spiritual) crucial importance attaches to the question of whether the Jews in America consider themselves a problem from the Jewish standpoint. The question is not whether the American Christian considers the American Jew atrophied but whether U.S. Jewry itself sees its own stunted unfinished condition.

The give and take between the Jew and his Gentile neighbour — a relationship which can at times be extremely complicated — is not under discussion at present; what interests us here is his give and take with himself. And here under no circumstances can one evade the issue, neither theoretically nor in practice. For who sees the whole in his existence as a Jew in the U.S., America is definitely not a Diaspora. Such being the case, Israel can by no means be considered a salvation. If the people of Israel is able to fulfil its historic task in other lands, it has no especial need for its historic home.

If one accepts the double hypothesis that Israel Jewry and that of the Diaspora form an historic whole subject to a common destiny and that the preservation of Jewry in the Diaspora is a problem which can be solved only by the Return to Zion, one is forced to conclude that the formation of an international Jewish organization must be placed at the top of the agenda. Its major duties would be: a) to preserve national unity and direct the nation's energies, b) to facilitate the ingathering of the exiles as far as exigencies of time and place permit.

Obviously, one can continue by asking (and it is our duty to question to the very end): can national unity be threatened even after the formation of the State? Does the State of Israel really need immigrants from the western communities? The answer to both is a clear unqualified affirmative.

Danger of Alienation

In a certain sense, the formation of the State of Israel accentuated the difference between the Israeli and the Jew of the Diaspora. The Jews in Israel, being the majority nation in their State, possess all the spiritual characteristics of a 'normal' people. The Jews of the free exiles, minority groups in their countries, are beset by all the complications normally associated with such a status. Today this difference is only at its inception; it is bound to develop year by year. But the danger of alienation does not stem from Western Jewry alone, confused as it is by its double system of relationships, but also from the Jews in Israel, who in their drive for "normality" tend to forget the status of their brethren in exile. The estrangement of many young Israelis from foreign Jews, their reserved attitude toward "Zionism," their indifference to the Zionist Congress are but the first signs. Read correctly and in context "Zionism" means the Jews of the Diaspora, "Congress" — distant, boring problems.

As is inevitable there are self-appointed arbiters who never tire of pointing out that there have often been groups in the Diaspora which, side by side with the Israel centre, have preserved their Jewish character intact without compromising the unity of the nation in the slightest. Israel and Babylonian Jewry, they tell us, existed independently side by side on a basis of full national and spiritual community, why then cannot Israel and American Jewry do the same and on a similar basis? There is no need to consider the parallel too closely in order to discover its speciousness. Babylonian Jewry pursued a way of life in no way similar to that of their neighbours; they neither spoke their tongue nor adopted their customs. It was this autonomy which precipitated the canons of Hebrew law and justice which later crystallized into the Talmud. On the other hand, the tongues (Hebrew and Aramaic) of Babylonian Jewry were the spoken language of the Jews in Israel. And lastly, for as long as the State existed and the Temple stood, Jerusalem was the recognized centre of religion and the highest spiritual authority. All of which is very far from being part of the reality of American Jewry today. The present relationship between State and Diaspora is a completely new one, one that requires special forms to ensure that the two bodies do not drift apart completely.

Is the Ingathering of the Western Exiles really necessary for the State of Israel? No one doubts its desirability but the question is whether it is a condition of the further maintenance of the State or not.

Basic Conditions of Preservation

Zionism is a daring historical adventure. Great deeds, great dangers and unparalleled achievements lie within its scope. But that alone will not prevent Israel from succumbing to its vastly different environment if it does not compensate its numerical inferiority with qualitative pre-eminence, which, translated into detail means: scientific initiative, well-developed technology, economic pioneering, organizing ability, social equality and political stability. Military preparedness is a corollary of the rest and cannot be maintained in their absence. Were it not for the pioneers of European Jewry who stood by at its birth, modern Israel would never have seen the light of day; today, if American Jewry refuse to harness themselves to it, Israel will have very little with which to face the future. The influx of Jews from every Jewish centre is not only a national aspiration or a prophetic vision but a basic condition of the preservation of the State. It has ceased to be a question of more or less, but of annihilation or development. We cannot forgo immigration from America. Were we faced with the alternative — which is fortunately far from real at present — either Western Jewry's money or its immigration, we would vote in favour of the latter, because whereas there may be a substitute for their cash there can be none for their persons.

We have shown that the Jewish nation and the State of Israel need an organization and an international movement that will be Zionist besides being pro-Israel. Naturally, it will be the International Zionist Organization which will continue to deal specifically with the historic tasks of the People of Israel. This continuity of function, if coupled with a consciousness of change, is all to the good especially as it is profound change, more than anything else that characterizes the Zionist organization's conditions of existence and activity since Herzl founded it fifty-four years ago. The major changes are:

a) The State, once the central aim of the Zionist movement — some even considered it the "ultimate aim" of Zionism — was founded in 1948. In this narrow sense the goal of Zionism has been reached.

b) Persecuted and suppressed Jewry, once the standard-bearer of the Zionist Movement (and considered so by Theodor Herzl) has stopped playing its former role. In the Arab and Moslem states it has yet to form an organization (even where political conditions are none too congenial) while in the Soviet states, locked and barred as they are, migration is proscribed and even the minimal freedom necessary to create a Zionist Movement is denied Jews. There are still splinter communities which remind one of European Jewry of before the Nazis but they form an insignificant minority. Israel's main partner in the Zionist Movement are now the free, consolidated Jewish communities of the West.

c) The foundation of the State put an end to any active Jewish opposition to the development of the country. Every American Jew, whether a member of a Zionist organization or not supports Israel financially and politically and generally keeps its welfare close to his heart. In so far as this distinction served to divide Zionist from non-Zionist, it has disappeared.

These changes are of great significance; they raise fresh problems and demand new emphasis. Briefly, the essentials may be summarized thus:

All Jews in the free communities now support Israel and relations between the latter and the Diaspora are based on a certain reciprocity: the Diaspora supports Israel politically and financially in return for a feeling of security and pride as regards their status in the Gentile world; both are bolstered up in the process. Both parties give, both take. The relationship, however, though stable, is limited. The essential question is: are Zionists satisfied with a pro-Israel sentiment (in its various degrees of emotional intensity) like this or do they want to give more and take more? If they be satisfied with such a state of affairs — there is no place for a Zionist Movement apart from the pro-Israel funds. If they be dissatisfied with such a pro-Israel approach and even consider its stability suspect, they must decide on what they want to add to such an approach and what type of relationship should be considered ideal.

It is clear from the above that the legal status which the Zionist Movement is demanding from the State is not the major consideration; the fundamental problem that arises with regard to the future is that of the duties the Movement will assume. Zionists now have additional duties towards Israel and also towards their own communities, hence they have added privileges. Were it not for this additional burden there would be no basis for their demands for special rights and even if these latter were extended to them they would have no real substance in such an event.

Zionism has a two-fold task beyond the State's activities and the pro-Israel contributions viz., to strengthen the unity of a scattered nation and press for immigration from the free communities. In practice, both purposes are served by the same means which are: the development of Hebrew language and culture in the Diaspora, speeding up capital investment in Israel, encouragement of pioneering in every possible form and from every possible country.

Only one thing can breathe some creative spirit into the American community viz., a revival of the Hebrew language; without Hebrew it can never hope to compare with the great Jewish centres of the past, like Alexandria, Egypt or Babylon. If it does not spread in the free Jewish communities the emotional rift between them and Israel will widen and a world Zionist Movement will be unrealizable. Hebrew is the necessary cement in any contact between those two very different types of Jewry, the Israel and the American. Language barriers soon become spiritual and emotional walls; explanation turns into propaganda, conversation into press statements; superficiality thrives and misunderstanding is buoyed up; the hearts of men and matters are sealed. Were it not for a common language in the past the Zionist Congress could never have achieved its status as a national institution. Yiddish, however, is dying out while communication through a triple barrier of earphones is, at the most, a miserable, pseudo-diplomatic form of contact. Hebrew is also a powerful mass lever for immigration. If thousands of young Americans spoke Hebrew as their second tongue half the obstacles in the way of immigration would be eliminated automatically. If during the last two generations literally millions of Jews could learn new foreign tongues, why should it appear so impossible for a few hundred thousand to master their own? A Zionist Movement that does not study Hebrew regularly (as an integral aspect of self-realization) and that does nothing for the Hebrew school in exile is less than worthless, and cannot be defended as a separate organization.

Spiritual Centre of Jewry

The famous argument between Herzl and Ahad Ha'Am about a spiritual centre for Jewry is being settled (like so many others) by the events themselves and on totally unforeseen lines: the creation of a spiritual centre in Israel at no time formed a stage in, or a prerequisite of, the foundation of the State, but, and here lies the paradox, the State will have no chance of survival unless it turns into the spiritual fulcrum of the Diaspora. But a spiritual centre as such has no meaning, unless it exercises an irresistible attraction over the communities of the Diaspora. This in turn demands cultural affinity and a common language without which no spiritual radiation from Israel can have the slightest importance.

From a Zionist point of view, capital investment — private and public — forms a generically much higher stage than contributions no matter what their size. A contribution for Israel hedges off the Jew in exile from the receiver of the contribution, an investment blurs the dividing line; the one localizes the petty "concern" whereas the other pervades the whole web of normal everyday business; the former quietens the conscience, the latter remains a source of daily anxiety. The difference — one of principle — involves an entirely different emotional attitude and degree of participation. Contributions and direct investment (a form of immigration) are two distinct types of rapport between Israel and the Diaspora, the difference being the difference between Zionism and pro-Israelism. Obviously there are intermediate positions as well, but they serve rather to confirm, than negate this difference.

Education for immigration and pioneering is the major index of Zionism. A Zionist who resigns himself to the thought that Israel can be built without the personal intervention of the members of his community or family is no Zionist. It is quite possible that he himself be prevented from migrating but this should only stimulate him to egging on the members of his circle. The scope of migration, on the other hand, is no criterion as it fluctuates with changing conditions, nor are the arguments of immigrants or the quality of their pioneering activities which vary widely; the only real criterion is the ceaseless education to immigration and the knowledge that this wave of immigrants is the very stuff from which the historic role of the nation is cut and serves the interests of even those communities that will remain in the Diaspora.

Hebrew education, capital investment and encouragement of immigration are the practical demands made of the Zionist Movement and of every Zionist over and above the activities of the pro-Israelis. A Zionist does not only do more for Israel than a pro-Israeli, but even those activities undertaken in common with the rest of Jewry are imbued with a different spirit. The pro-Israel contributor to, or collector for, the U.J.A. makes a charitable contribution to other Jews: refugees from Europe, persecuted Eastern Jews, the "needy" overseas and so on. He himself is in no way involved. The Zionist, doing exactly the same as he, does not feel as if he were doing a favour to others, on the contrary, he is primarily working for his own spiritual satisfaction; he does not consider himself a giver, but a receiver; he does not stand aloof from the mass of Jewry but feels his fate bound up with theirs — he knows that each and every one in Israel is responsible for all the rest. In short, he does not only help other Jews to rehabilitate themselves in Israel but considers himself a full partner to its development and an interested party to its historic tasks.

Everything a Zionist does is weighted with a principled ideology, whether the act is performed in Israel or not. Without such an ideology, openly and fearlessly vindicated, there can be no Zionist Movement.

The time has now come to raise the banner of Zion in the major Jewish community — the American Diaspora. And if the older generation refuses to act — and in all probability it will do so — the younger will claim its legacy in its own way and within its own organizational framework.

PIONEERING AND HISTORY AT FIRST HAND

Students from all over the world, but chiefly from the U.S., have had some chance to see and study Israel at first hand during special summer courses. Above a group receives a lecture at the site of the ancient city of Subeita, in the Negev. Photo by Meyerowitz

COMEBACK OF THE WEHRMACHT

By R. LOEWENTHAL

BONN, (OPNS). — THE struggle for the allegiance of the officers and formations of any future German contingent in a European or Atlantic army is being fought out now. Its main theatres are the leagues of German ex-soldiers which have sprung up here in recent months.

These leagues have so far existed only on Allied sufferance, as all such organizations are still theoretically banned under Allied legislation. But after a period of quiet preparatory organization, they have lately blossomed forth in a number of public rallies and now claim a registered, though not by any means firmly organized, following of many hundreds of thousands. Inside their ranks, two main tendencies are fighting for influence: one clearly rejects the Nazi tradition, supports the democratic state and democratic Western ideals, and sincerely aims at co-operation with the Western powers on a basis of equality. The other is based on nationalist resentment, seeks to justify the main element of the Nazi tradition, and distrusts the West and Western-created new German Republic.

This week the first attempt was made to unify all the ex-soldiers' leagues in a joint organization with a common platform. Under 66-year-old Colonel-General Friessner, former chief of the Wehrmacht training organization, who sponsored the effort and was assisted by Tank-General Geyr von Schweppenberg, a one time military attach in London, who came forth as one of the promoters of a European link-up of ex-soldiers' organizations.

Former S.S. Men

The organizations invited to the conference were the German Soldiers' League, the Ex-Soldiers' Association built up in Bavaria; the Comrades' Association of the former Afrika Korps, led by Gen. Ludwig Cruewell, who commanded the Korps after Marshal Rommel until his capture in 1942; the Paratroopers' Association, founded by General Hermann Ramcke; and the Comrades' Association of the former Tank Corps, Greater Germany. There was also a sixth organization which has not hitherto appeared in public — an association of former men of the armed S.S. led by General Hauser, who is reported to have established some form of contact with 200,000 out of the former 900,000 armed S.S. men.

None of these leagues has any organized connection with the Neo-Nazi political groups, such as General Remer's Socialist Reich Party, the Free Corps Deutschland or the remaining splinters of the once much publicized Brotherhood. These extremist groups naturally try to infiltrate the big soldiers' leagues through individual members, but they are not themselves mass organizations on a comparable scale, and only one of them, the S.R.P., has so far proved itself a potential political force.

Of all the ex-soldiers' leaders, General Ramcke has made the biggest concession to extremism. His friends argue that he has had no time yet to re-orientate himself after five years in a French gaol, and that one of his assistants, Colonel Lauc, exploited this mood to draft the demagogic address. Lauc has meanwhile been removed from the Paratroopers' organizing committee, but the fact remains that Ramcke himself — a popular leader type who rose from the ranks and returned to the military profession only under Hitler — is the only potential rallying point for the extremist wing.

Rehabilitating Nazis

One outstanding fact is that the professional officers who graduated in the days of the Weimar Republic from General Schleicher's school, are today the leading element of the moderate and democratic wing of the soldier's leagues. Oddly enough, their group includes S.S. General Hauser, an old Reichswehr officer who was transferred to the armed S.S. Today, when the armed S.S. people who fought at the front side by side with the regular Wehrmacht units are still excluded from the pensions granted to the others, Hauser is using his influence to prevent his men from backsliding into Nazi views while working quietly behind the scenes for their rehabilitation. Opposed to him, there is a group of upholders of the true S.S. tradition, led by General Steiner.

All of the military leaders support the principle of a German contribution to Western defence, but insist on certain preconditions. There are probably differences of detail in the way these terms are formulated by each of them, but the following statement by one of their number is fairly typical:

"First, to have any value, the German decision to make such a contribution must be voluntary — it must not be taken under economic pressure.

"Second, German forces must be enabled to play their part in Western defence on a footing of complete equality, with national units of operation of reasonable size, with an adequate share in the joint command and staff.

"Third, the remnants of moral discrimination against the German soldier must disappear. Some German military commanders have been punished for war crimes on the basis of rules of warfare which did not take into account the new problems created for any occupying army by the partisan warfare of our time. Such sentences should either be re-examined by neutral courts in the light of the experience of modern warfare, or should be superseded by timely acts of mercy."

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DEPARTURES

FROM SEPTEMBER 16 — SEPTEMBER 22

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday Sept. 16	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	L.A.T.	Rome
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens
	EL AL	Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome
	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
Monday Sept. 17	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday Sept. 18	K.L.M.	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Jakarta
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, Paris, New York
	M.O.A.C.	Rome, London,
Wednesday Sept. 19	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
Thursday Sept. 20	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Rome, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Friday Sept. 21	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday Sept. 22	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Wednesday Sept. 19	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Sept. 16 s.s. "Galila" Genoa
Sept. 18 s.s. "Negba" Genoa, Marseilles
Sept. 19 s.s. "Champollion" Marseilles
Sept. 21 s.s. "Filippo Grimani" Larnaca, Naples, Genoa
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
Compiled by

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Conflicting Evidence On U.S. Economy

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON. —

A CURIOUS conflict of evidence is coming to light in the economic situation of the United States.

On the one hand, the Administration regards the possibility of a runaway inflation as the greatest economic danger. Only a month after it passed into law, President Truman has asked Congress to repeal three items in the Defence Production Act which prevent the Administration from imposing effective controls over meat slaughtering and wholesale and retail prices. Last week Mr. Charles E. Wilson, the Defence Mobilization Administrator, gave evidence in support of the President's message before the Senate Banking Committee with a strong warning of inflationary pressures.

On the other hand, the figures released by the Federal Reserve Board earlier this month in its monthly bulletin, show that the trend of prices is not uniformly rising and that there has been a noticeable decline in consumer demand. The index of wholesale prices was 178 at the end of July as against 184 in March, a fall of six points, while for farm products the fall was 14 points over the same period. While personal incomes increased by 30,000 million dollars, or 12 per cent, between June of 1950 and June of 1951, department store sales were only two per cent higher. This was accompanied by a noticeable decline in production during July when the index was 218 per cent of the 1935-39 average as against 122 in June, a larger decline than can be accounted for by holidays.

These figures have led some people here to suggest that the President and his advisers are crying "wolf" and that the United States, instead of being due for another bout of inflation, may in fact be about to experience a period of recession, although a mild one. But if one looks at the figures more closely it seems clear that the Administration is more likely to prove right in the long run. The American economy is undoubtedly not following at the moment the upward trend of prices, incomes and production which began with the Korean war and lasted until the spring. But this is due to three causes which are not likely to be permanent.

The first has been a decline in food prices, other than meat, as a result of bumper harvests in almost every foodstuff. Crop production is likely to equal the record year of 1948. This has brought considerable relief to family budgets and has undoubtedly had a stabilising effect on the whole economy. In the second place the decline in consumer demand is largely a reaction from the hectic buying of the winter months when the public suddenly got scared that civilian goods were going to disappear from the shops as a result of rearmament.

The third factor is the conversion of the automobile and other factories to defence production. By government order automobile production was reduced by a fifth in July but the factories are not yet producing the weapons and tanks. In short the American economy is only lightly off step. *OFNS*

Bird's Eye View From Lydda

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

LYDDA. —

MY neighbour in the aeroplane from Amsterdam assured me that things would be different in his country now, and better. He meant that the conservative General Zionists had become the second largest party in Israel's parliament, and that all the nonsense of welfare state and social experiment would now be painlessly expunged from the country's face and memory.

Naively I had half-imagined that Lydda, that three-hour microcosm of a country which I had not visited for a year, might reveal some tokens of the change. So it was with a kind of irritated affection that I ticked off all the familiar social items, as I sat in the airport restaurant or wandered out to watch the sun leap up into the sky above the Judean hills. A brief recapitulation of this kind serves a strange purpose. For four months last year I had wrestled with the multiple and complex strands of Israel's composition and intentions. At Lydda all the diverse, half-forgotten impressions came together in a sort of bird's eye integration. Here it all was, an It indeed, an indefinable whole, like the clear over-simplified picture which slips neatly into the mind at the mention of other and older countries, of France, or Italy or Spain.

For one thing, and it is a notable token of its self-confident reality, I now note that Israel has a special smell. It is a hot and yeasty odour of concrete dust and sour bread, a parable, if one wished to make one, of the country's arduous construction and hard living.

And then, and then... There they all were, the familiar types and faces, but no longer disparate by reason of their distinctions. The khaki-shorted, blue-eyed toughs from a Galilee farm were laughing behind the back of a side-curled and black-gaitered youth from Jerusalem. (Ghetto orthodoxy mocked by impious collective farmers). But together they now made a tableau — just as sniggering street-boys make a tableau with top-hatted Etonians in the streets of Windsor. Dis-consolate black-robed rabbis fitted into the sparsely-dressed crowd as inevitably as bright Chelsea pensioners fit into the drabber crowd on the embankment. Everything was diverse, but everything cohered.

Social Informality

One by one I ticked them off on my list. This fat bustler in open-necked white shirt and striped trousers — a sweaty and undignified negotiator from Tel Aviv. And here were his giggling, full-bosomed daughters, in sleeveless print dresses and complicated sandals. All about their large feet run the little Yemenite boys, with close-shaven black polls. They seem like a race of true natives, agile among colonials. For the Europeans never adapt themselves to the heat. Even after ten years this immense German lady sits in dramatic prostration at her table, dabs at her cheeks and mutters her perennial lamentation.

And then there is the *size* of the parties, aunts and uncles, nephews and cousins in the inevitable conjunction of Jewish family life. They have come to Lydda at five o'clock in the morning to greet a new uncle, an arriving brother, and to escort him to his new home. Will he like it? At least it is certain that he will like to *see them*, and the greetings are ecstatic, almost hysterical.

In one sense my General Zionist companion was certainly wrong. Israel's social revolution was achieved forever when the nation-state was created. Its legacy is a social informality which is probably unique in the modern world, an ease of manner, dress and bearing which is as reassuring as its occasional upsurge into defiance and arrogance is distressing. Was it my imagination that they seemed less self-conscious than a year ago? We were a large group of through-passengers at Lydda — Dutch, English and Persians, and in the past the Israelis would have been deeply and conspicuously conscious of our inquisitive regard. If I am right in thinking them more indifferent to such a scrutiny than I had remembered them, then that, too, is a sign that they are coming of age as a nation. *OFNS Copyright*

NAMES IN THE NEWS

From Clinic to Crown

By GIDEON WEIGERT

IMMEDIATELY on his arrival at the Amman airport from the mental clinic in Switzerland, 40-year-old King Talal, eldest son of the late King Abdullah, was rushed through endless official procedure. This began with the ceremony in Parliament in which he took the constitutional oath and ended with his visit to his father's grave.

Then the receptions at Raghadan Palace went into full swing. Headed by their British Commander, Glubb Pasha, Arab Legion commanders and officers flocked to the Palace to congratulate their new "Supreme Commander." Arab and foreign diplomats were received and thousands of notables, M.P.'s and Senate members, cabinet ministers, Moslem Sheikhs and Ulamas filled the big reception hall to capacity.

Talal

Each group as it passed by the King made its way towards the nearby grave of King Abdullah over which the first foundation of a special tomb had already been erected. Jordan papers said that Glubb Pasha led his Legion officers in reciting the first verses of the Koran in fluent classical Arabic while standing at attention before the grave.

Queen Congratulated

Meanwhile the Queen of Jordan, who is not yet fully recovered from her recent miscarriage which followed her husband's last mental attack, received callers without mentioning the divorce proceedings she was reported to have started last week.

Exhausted from his first week, Talal followed the advice of his doctors and retreated to his own chambers. How long he will be permitted to breathe is questionable.

Parliament is to convene next week to try to replace the country's ancient Ottoman code with a modern constitution. It is most doubtful whether this will be acceptable to the new King who still dreams of continuing his father's absolute rule.

Israel Loses an Artist

AVRAHAM Wolf, whose exhibition of paintings appeared in Jerusalem last July, is going back to the U.S.A., ostensibly for a visit.

Wolf's works were favourably received in Israel. In a review which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* under the title of "Settlers and a Guest," (the title seems a bit ironical now since Wolf was then considered a settler) he was referred to as "...a gifted painter and a good draughtsman..." Of this review Wolf says, "Favourable but unintelligent." He feels keenly that Israel's artistic tastes are as yet undeveloped.

When I first met him and his works at Kibbutz Sasa six months ago, Wolf had made some arrangement with the kibbutz members by which he was relieved of his routine farm duties two afternoons a week in order to paint. This lack of time for painting plus the heavy labour weighed heavily upon him. One night in Upper Galilee when the settlers finished work they tramped across the rain-swept fields through the mud to the crumbling Arab house in which Wolf was exhibiting. As the settlers came into the house out of the stormy night they removed their muddy boots and sloughed the rain off their oil-skin hats. Then they turned to face the fairyland of beauty and colour Wolf had created. The entire interior of the monastic but, apartanly furnished with a studio couch and a desk, had been transformed into the rich warm brilliance of sunny Mexico where Wolf studied for over a year. The kibbutz members stood barefoot in silent awe.

"I'm leaving my paintings here. They're all crated," Wolf told me last week. "It's too bad that you can't see my Israel work, the colour is much —well, my technique is improving."

This emphasis on technique is part of the reason why Wolf had so much difficulty in the kibbutz. A difference of opinion developed between him and certain factions in the settlement. The kibbutz members with their minds and lives dedicated to the prosaic (yet inspiring) tasks of carving out of the rock mountain upon which they live a workable agricultural settlement, felt that Wolf's work reflected nothing of their problems. In their own gruff way they demanded of their artist that he identify himself with the collective effort. This Wolf could not do. "After all you can't tell an artist to put social content into his work."

Lack of Content

Yet Wolf's paintings suffer greatly from this lack of content. They express only the artist's own versatility. He is enamoured with style. He shows nothing of the great social currents at work in the world today. His great range of expression ranges over sculpture, lithography, oils, and a wide variety of techniques from the flat washed Japanese school of art to the complex moods and exciting tempos of cubism, to the stark primitivism of let us say Diego Rivera. This versatility gives Wolf's entire work the quality of experimentation.

His "Washerwoman" and to a lesser extent his "Digger" are outstanding failures in this respect. Both paintings were done in Mexico and are reminiscent of the Mexican revolutionary art of Rivera. But where Rivera covered huge canvasses with his brutally primitive peasant figures, Wolf paints only one. And where Rivera's work is full of protest, Wolf has nothing to express on the subject.

Probably the only work of his which can be considered seriously is his "The Charming Tortillas." This painting is a breathtakingly new statement of the human form. If there is still room in this age of social strife for romantic portraits a few kind words might be directed to Wolf's lovely painting in sepia and green of a sitting girl.

"Who knows, I may settle in Mexico, or Paris," said Wolff. "Yes I could live in Paris. In any case I won't live in the States. And if I come back I doubt if I'll live in a kibbutz again."

He is a part of the American tradition of exile and isolation, and he is unwilling to be a part of Israel's vibrant collective effort. "You can't call me a national artist," said Avraham Wolf.

BEN FOREMAN

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 490 M., HAIFA: 500 M. TEL AVIV: 468, 342 & 205 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Anur. 8.00 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.45 Music (R). 11.00 Ballet Music (R). 11.45 Songs (R). 12.00 A Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Break for Music (R). 12.50 Agricultural News. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Messages from Immigrants. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 4.30 Classical Request Programme. 5.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 6.15 "The Political Scene." 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 Shabbat Reading. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Prokofieff, Berg & Respighi. 10.25 Israel Melodies (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.35 Light Music (R). 9.05 Morning Concert: Works by Vaughan Williams, Mozart & Chausson. 10.10 Musical Quiz. 10.50 Light Music (R). 11.00 Concert Hall: Works by Mozart & Beethoven. 12.45 Soldiers' Programme. 12.50 Request Programme. 1.40 Literary Corner. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music. 4.30 Parle et Operez. 4.55 "In the World of Art and Culture." 5.30 Shabbat Songs (R). 6.45 "Popular Education." 7.00 Sports in the Middle. 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.37 "Mamaradil." 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Talk. 9.00 "Meteora Malka." 9.30 Talk by I. Jacobson. 9.45 Dance Music (R). 10.30 Dance Music (R). 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour: (332 m.): 6.30 p.m. (French); 7.00 p.m. Ladino; 7.30 p.m. Yiddish.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.2 M.): 12.15 a.m. "Shabbat Shalom." 12.30 Thoughts from Jewish Literature, selected by Shachter, Tomorrow: 12.45 "Sidelights from the Press"; 12.30 Spotlight. 12.45 "Jerusalem by Night."

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 24.92 M.): 7.30 News. 7.45 News Talk. 7.55 British Album. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Focus on Israel Affairs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (220, 235 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 "Carmen"—Act III. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Music. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 "The Cuban Dancer." 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Town Major's Report. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Haydn. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Readings. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 5—6.30 p.m. (13.95, 16.85, 17.84 & 19.67 from U.S.A.; 15.60 & 31.55 from Tangiers).

UNITED NATIONS: Hebrew Programme: 6.15 a.m. (16.27 m. & 30.96 m.).

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. Animal possibly named Doris? 4. Widows may wear most of these clothes. 8. What Cupid had to drink out of? 10. Excerpt from The Winslow Boy. 11. An animal's relations may go to a soldier's head. 14. Not much different. 15. Thin coating. 17. An easy weight for a foot. 21. MAY keep father amused, too. 22. Doctor in velvet. 23. The end of the present? 26. Furniture for the team's direction? 27. Liable to pay out. 28. He thinks he's good. 32. Where the captain keeps his records? 34. Quality of the voice. 35. Change colour. 36. Notes. 37. He sounds able and may be.

DOWN. — 1. Show snaky disapproval? 2. Accommodation for a Moor? 3. Just the place for a cub. 4. Bomb-proof study for the ARP official? 5. He's got four legs. 7. He may challenge all comers. 9. A meatless hamper. 11. You can't beat it. 12. Unimportantial. 13. What to do at election time. 14. Lamb the liaison officer might supply. 18. The very reverse of "2 Down." 19. Live to be wicked. 20. He's finally wanted. 23. Brown bread! 24. Arrange, as birds do their feathers. 25. It stands for something. 26. Elaborate show of respect. 29. As sentiment it isn't likely to miss one. 29. Mineral. 30. You'll rest here for a long time. 31. An actual part of a fire alarm. 33. Mother doesn't use this colon.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 1. Cube. 4. Tablas. 9. Tub. 10. Flak. 13. Footnote. 14. Satisfy. 15. Pistol. 17. Everyreach. 21. Ave. 22. Oar. 23. Elm. 26. Butter-cup. 27. Forret. 28. Corner. 32. Ante-room. 34. Rasp. 35. Tip. 36. Repave. 37. Call.

DOWN. — 1. Cute. 2. Bear. 3. Bat. 5. Abaln. 6. Leo. 7. Gaelic. 8. Buy (buoy). 11. Larva. 12. Nitre. 15. Fort. 16. Talc. 18. Ever. 19. Rout. 20. Bar. 24. Error. 24. Muse. 25. Affair. 29. Betray. 30. Cot. 33. Ouit. 34. Nose. 31. Reel. 33. Tap.

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Nahalal at Thirty

By Robert Gary

IT was just 30 years ago that about 20 adult men, immigrants of the Second and Third Aliyas from Russia, pitched their tents in the middle of a festering swamp in the Jezreel Valley. This was to be Nahalal.

Why the name was chosen is even today a debatable point. Some said that a Jewish village had existed near the area in Biblical times. Many simply liked the name: you sang it rather than pronounced it.

Why they chose this particular spot is another interesting point. The 20 men were an advance party sent out by the members to prepare the area for settlement. Their wives and children stayed behind in Nazareth while other male members worked at various jobs in other parts of the country.

Most of the men were past the age of 30. Many had been members of Degania or Hulda. But kibbutz life apparently did not appeal to them and a new form of agricultural settlement was sought. A teacher at the Mikve Israel school, Eliezer Yoffe, supplied the answer and became a member of the group. The idea of the "moshav ovdim" was to combine features of private agricultural life with the collective idea. The house, livestock and produce were to be privately owned while purchasing, marketing, the larger machines and village services were to be on a cooperative basis.

With this new idea they also chose a challenging testing ground. They decided to live in the middle of the malarial pest hole, rather than in the nearby hills, for two reasons. First because the 75 families who were to live there would need the larger area available in the valley swamplands; secondly, they realized that only if they lived in the middle of the bog would the drive to clean up the area be strong. Add to these sound, practical reasons the ideological spirit of *halutzut* that brought them to Palestine and that kept them in agriculture and you have the primary motivating factors behind the establishment of one of the country's loveliest and most productive spots.

"Evil Eye"

The same spot marked the failures of German and Arab groups to develop the area. Most of those settlers died of malaria, and the Arabs who lived in the vicinity considered it to be cursed by an evil eye. These Arabs even gave the first Nahalal settlers a friendly warning to stay away from the "curse." Some of these same Arabs admitted they "might have been wrong" when they attended the festive celebration last Sunday of Nahalal's 30th anniversary.

Even the veteran settlers were somewhat stunned during the celebration, especially during the pageant in the evening when their children acted out a play depicting the village's birth and growth. Thirty years is a long time — even for those who live through it. They had changed the face of the land; their tents were now comfortable one and two-storey concrete cottages equipped with many modern household appliances; a concrete road followed the famous Nahalal circle with another road from the main highway under construction; production figures showed that whereas in 1922 the milk yield was 21,000 litres, it was now 1,340,000, and whereas egg production in 1922 was 25,500, it was now 3,150,000. The pageant also told of Nahalal's sons and daughters who had fought in the second world war and in the War of Liberation, in which 14 Nahalal boys fell in action.

Less Neighbourliness

So much had altered during the years that, perhaps, it was inevitable that the people should also change and the ideology of the moshav become modified. One of the victims in the 30 years' struggle to scratch out a home in the swamps was the principle of mutual help, which was strong in the early years as neighbour helped neighbour, but grew progressively weaker. Another was the principle of not permitting hired labour, which was introduced first because of illness in the family, more recently because of the drive for higher food production and the attempt to employ immigrants.

Today, Nahalal like all the moshavim has assumed the character of farming communities in certain sections of the United States. In the village there are marked differences in the standards of living among the members. Those who were more diligent, or luckier with their crops and dairy, have better homes with better looking furniture and more appliances. Those who were less fortunate and fared poorly, live in less comfortable circumstances. Cooperative institutions consist of transport, marketing, purchasing, general store, bank, schools — similar to their counterparts in America.

But Nahalal veterans are still performing important national functions. One of these is to serve as salaried instructors at new moshavim. Although the wages are decent, the living conditions in the budding settlements most often are not, and the old-timers would be much happier romping in the grass with a grandchild or sipping another glass of tea in the shade of a 30-year-old eucalyptus. Moreover, a number of the older women have been teaching child care, cooking and other household chores to *ma'barot* women from Oriental countries. But many veterans despite the disabilities of advancing age are forced to continue working their farms because of their children in the armed forces, and because of the labour shortage.

In other words, there is little rest for the weary although it is certain that even if they had some free time, the doughty settlers of Nahalal would hardly know what to do with it.

READERS' LETTER

SAFETY FIRST

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The school term has begun, but no arrangements have been made for the safety of our children. For example the "Reali" School on Mt. Carmel, is situated at the beginning of the Sea Road where the traffic is very heavy and the drivers go along at a terrific speed. Not a single officer has been stationed there to regulate the traffic.

In England and the United States there are always traffic officers stationed near schools during opening and closing hours. Why can't this be done here?

Yours, etc.,
ANXIOUS MOTHER
Haifa, September 9.

Soviet Rule and Family Law

By C.Z. Kloetzel

THE American Journal of Sociology recently published "Some Aspects of Soviet Family Policy," summarizing the enormous change in the attitude of Russia's ruling class in respect to family life as a basic element of national and social life. In the early times of its existence, Soviet rule tried by all means at its disposal to undermine "bourgeois" family ties. Marriage ceremonies as well as divorce proceedings were reduced to little more than mere acts of registration, abortions became routine operations performed free of charge in state clinics. Parental authority was practically abolished by the overriding influence of a revolutionary school system and the Communist youth movement.

Today, family life in Russia seems to have regained its full status as the basic social unit, and Soviet family law seems to be far more conservative than that of progressive "bourgeois" countries.

Consistent Policy

This total reversal of attitude, paradoxical as it seems, is in reality very logical indeed. The family is an enormously conserving and stabilizing force. But what it is conserving and stabilizing depends upon the character of state and society, the two comprehensive organisms of which it forms the nucleus. As long as the victorious Bolshevics were busy wrecking the remnants of bourgeois society, wrecking the bourgeois family was one of the best means of doing the job.

Yet the new Russian family policy is not so much concerned with morals as with the birth rate. When abortion was banned in 1936, the official explanation was that "the Soviet state cannot countenance the fact that tens of thousands of women ruin their health and delay the growth of a new generation for socialist society." The abolition of coeducation was justified by the desire "to have a system by which the school develops boys who will be good fathers ... and girls who will be intelligent mothers competent to rear the new generation." Izvestia, elaborating on the new law re-establishing a school system regarded as backward in most modern countries, wrote that "the girls must be educated to be capable and loving mothers and rearers of children, and schools for girls must also develop femininity, modesty, and a sense of the great worthiness and honour of women." This sounds as if lifted verbally from the prospectus of a respectable middle-class school for girls in the nineties.

Divorce Scorned

In the beginning, Soviet laws concerning divorce and illegitimate parenthood were radical to the extreme. Today, they are downright reactionary compared to those in most western countries. Divorce proceedings are held in open court, and appeals against refusal of divorce are so expensive as to be practically non-existent for members of the lower income brackets. Compulsory entry of divorce is made in the home passports both of men and women.

Rather strange is the attitude of the present family law in Russia to parenthood out of wedlock. Non-registered marriages have been abolished, as has the legal equality of the legitimate and the illegitimate child of which at an earlier time there was so much boasting. Today the child born out of wedlock bears the mother's name, not the father's, and the unmarried mother has no claim at all to support by the father in bringing up the child.

While thus strong pressure is applied to discourage "free love" in favour of orthodox marriage, the main concern with a numerous offspring is not lost sight of. The unmarried mother can hand over her child to a state institution for upbringing. But if she decides to rear it herself, she enjoys all the advantages and incentives provided by Soviet law.

Conflicting Trends

It has been pointed out that the return to orthodox family law by the Soviets conflicts to a high degree with the enormous role working women are playing in all fields of production. It has also been suspected by some foreign observers that the abolition of coeducation had as one of its aims to restrict the competition between men and women in those occupations in which higher education is essential. So far statistics do not bear out this suspicion. But as the relevant figures are available up to 1946 only, they are rather inconclusive, as at that time the abnormal occupational war-time conditions still prevailed, with most men still in the armed forces and women replacing them in all spheres of work.

Profiles of World Wizo Leaders

By Henriette Boas

THE 12th Wizo Conference, which was wound up in Jerusalem on Wednesday, brought together leading Wizo workers from 51 countries, representing an aggregate membership of 130,000.

Some are well-known in this country, as are the organizations they represent. Others were seen here for the first time, and the existence of a strong, sometimes amazingly strong, Wizo in their home countries was almost unknown to anyone but the initiated.

The nine women of whom particulars are given here are representative of the particular Wizo branch in their own country. They symbolize the general devotion of the "sisterhood of Wizo," as the President, Mrs. Sieff, put it in her closing address, conscious that it has a job to do in Israel and in making the Jewish women in the diaspora Israel-conscious.

Mrs. Miriam Sacher, Vice-Chairman of the English Federation of Women Zionists, has been for a generation a distinguished Zionist. She is the wife of Mr. Harry Sacher and sister of Mrs. Rebecca Sieff and Sir Simon Marks.

Born in Wigan, raised in Manchester and now residing in London, she lived in Jerusalem during the early years of the Mandate when her husband, later a member of the Zionist Executive, was a leading member of the Palestinian bar. The hospitable Sacher home, like that of the Sieffs, was a centre of Jewish social life in Jerusalem where she had a flat until two years ago. She revisited the country on numerous occasions.

Mrs. Sacher Mrs. de Gershunoff

Mrs. Sacher's association with Wizo dates back to her first stay in Jerusalem, where in 1921 she founded the Histadrut Nashim Zioniot. After her return to England in 1927 she became active in the English Wizo Federation and in the World organization.

Her special interest and support have gone to the Jerusalem Baby Home, with whose late director, Rosa Wollstein, she was connected in a lifelong friendship.

Mrs. Bertha de Gershunoff has been the guiding spirit of Argentine Wizo from its beginnings in 1926 till its present membership of 26,700. Successively a founder member, Vice-President and for thirteen years President of Argentine Wizo, she is now its Financial Adviser and Director of the Publicity and Propaganda Department for Latin America. She is a member of the new Executive.

Mrs. Zimelbaum Mrs. Saks

Born in Russia she came to Argentina at the age of eight, with her parents. She studied at Buenos Aires University; was a teacher at a Buenos Aires Secondary School for over thirty years (mathematics, chemistry, arts).

An effective speaker, in Yiddish and Spanish, immensely popular, warm-hearted, intelligent, she has indefatigable energy.

Mrs. Rachel Saks-Janower is a member of the Executive of the 14-year-old, 4,000 member Australian Wizo. She is a founder and President of its Victoria Region.

Born in Warsaw, of a strongly Zionist family, she came to Australia as a young girl, in 1925. Her father became President of the Australian Zionist Federation.

Unpretentious, keen, and warmly Jewish, she is an accomplished singer who has given a large number of concerts for the benefit of the Australian Wizo Children's Home at Ahuza and other Jewish causes, and has introduced the Hebrew song in the Australian concert hall.

Since the spring she has been in Israel on a visit, studying Wizo work here, reinforcing her knowledge of modern Hebrew music and giving some concerts with "Kol Israel."

Mrs. Bertie Halff, President of the Swiss Wizo which has 2,000 members and 18 branches, the strongest Swiss Jewish women's Zionist organization, since its establishment in 1943. Connected with women's Zionist work in Switzerland since 1927.

Mrs. Gotlieb Mrs. Halff

Born in Zurich, and educated in the cultural tradition of Europe, quiet and slender, she has been the head of an industrial firm in Basle since the death of her husband.

She is the youngest member of the Praesidium of the present Conference.

Mrs. Regina Zimelbaum, President of 9,000 member Brazil Wizo since its re-establishment in 1946.

Looking typically Sephardic she has, however, been in Brazil only since 1940, coming from Antwerp where she was active in Wizo. Under her Presidency, Brazil Wizo, which was founded in 1927 but, like all Zionist activities, had long been "illegal," increased from a membership of 1,500 to 9,000, to which must be added one of the strongest Young Wizo organizations in the world. Brazil Wizo has a strong influence on Zionist life in Brazil in general.

Mrs. Stern Mrs. de Roznic

Mrs. Rebecca de Roznic, from 1941 to 1949 President of the 3,700 member Uruguay Wizo with 33 local branches, and at present a member of its Executive.

Born in Russia she came to Uruguay 28 years ago and in 1933 she was one of the founder members of Uruguay Wizo. Besides her Executive work, she is particularly active in the Yiddish speaking group, one of the five language divisions of the Uruguay organization.

Mrs. Juliette Stern, President of 5,500 member French Wizo. Born in Paris of very assimilated family; active in the French Zionist movement since 1933 and in French Wizo since 1935, since 1949 as President. She has also been very active in French J.N.F. and Youth Aliya for fifteen years. She remained in Paris during Second World War, caring for 1,200 Jewish children underground, most of whom are now in Israel. A member of the Praesidium of the present Conference and of the new World Executive.

Mrs. Sally Gotlieb is President of the 14,500 member Canadian Wizo, which has 256 chapters, from Newfoundland to Vancouver. A member of the National Executive of the Zionist Organization of Canada, connected with Youth Aliya.

Born in Philadelphia, since her marriage she has resided in Winnipeg, the birthplace of her husband, who is at present President of the Canadian U.J.A. Came to Israel last year to visit the Canadian Wizo projects, the Nahalal Agricultural Training Farm and the Hadassim Children's Home, with her daughter, who has meanwhile become a Haifa housewife.

She was a member of the Praesidium of this Conference, and is a member of the Executive.

Mrs. Anna Franks, President of the Executive of the Women's Zionist Council of South Africa and the Rhodesias, which carries out the local Wizo and other Zionist work among women. A Department of the South African Zionist Federation, it has a membership of 16,000, over half of all Jewish women in the country, who are organized in 117 societies and 58 groups. A member of the outgoing and of the new Executive.

Zionist of many years standing, she was one of the founders of the Council in 1932, its National Vice-President for seven years and its President for the last four years.

Born in Johannesburg she is an eminently reasonable, indefatigable and devoted worker. She occupies a leading position in Zionist, Jewish, women's and general public affairs in South Africa. She is also a member of the Executive of the S.A. Zionist Federation, the first woman elected to the Executive of the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, and very active in social welfare work. This is her fifth visit to Israel. Her daughter and son-in-law, who came here as Mahal, have settled in the country.

The Last Summer Vegetable

By Molly Bar-David

BEETROOT has its drawbacks — chiefly in a long period of cooking, but it is a relief to have it now that it seems to be the last available vegetable of the summer.

If you are lucky enough to get the beetroot fresh from the garden, so that it is firm and not a wrinkle on the skin, you'll find that beetroot grated raw and then dressed with either French dressing or the mayonnaise-like sauce on the market now, is refreshing and tasty. You can perk up this salad with a bit of grated onion or a hint of garlic.

Basically, however, cooked beets are the best for a variety of salads. You should cook them until tender, with the skins on (otherwise the colour and flavour bleed right out of them). Such cold cooked beets may be sliced, diced, shredded or cut in julienne strips and used in any of the following combinations or by themselves.

1.) Sliced beets, flavoured with chopped onion and parsley and dressed with lebenia.

2.) Sliced beets with sliced onions dressed with French dressing.

3.) Beets in julienne slices mixed with chopped onion and "mayonnaise."

4.) Sliced beets with a little minced onion and dressed with the following: 3 tbsps. prepared mustard, salt and pepper, and moisten gradually with a little cream off the top of the milk.

5.) Thin slices of beetroot sprinkled with finely chopped mint, and dressed with French dressing.

6.) Marinate strips of beets in a French dressing overnight. Before serving drain off the dressing and mix the beets with lebenia.

My favourite beet recipe is Marinated or Pickled beets. Just slice the beets and pickle them for a few hours in vinegar and sugar (we now mean saccharine), salt, pepper corns and bay leaf. This keeps for a few days and if not too sharp (I make a mild pickling solution) can be used prettily garnished (once upon a time with egg slices, but now with just a sprig of parsley) and served as a salad, or an hors d'oeuvre.

Served hot, cooked beets (keep a few in the frig. for such dishes, already cooked in their skins) go into a quick vegetable dish. Melt some fat (butter preferred) in a frying pan. Slice an onion and fry in the butter until transparent. Add finely sliced cooked beets and 1 tbsp. chopped parsley. Heat through thoroughly. Serve with a sprinkling of lemon juice.

A recipe using lebenia in a hot beet dish needs a bit of careful cooking, since it must not boil, but it's worth the effort. Melt butter in a frying pan. Add sliced beets, salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly and allow to heat through. Add chopped onion and chopped parsley and a bottle of lebenia. Mix well and allow the lebenia to heat through, but do not let it boil. Serve at once.

Beetroot may also be served in a sour sauce. It takes very little sugar, but if you haven't got it, you can also use saccharine. Melt fat in a saucepan and mix in an equal amount of flour and make a sauce with a little stock or water. Add salt, pepper and a sprinkling of sugar, as well as vinegar to taste. Bring to a boil. Add the cooked sliced beets and simmer for a few minutes.

There are many other beetroot recipes, most of them calling for eggs, so they must be skipped. Here, however, are a few French recipes which we can put upon our table.

Beetroot a la Chartreuse

Cut some uncooked beetroots into thin slices, sandwich a piece of raw onion between two slices of the beetroot, taking out the centre of the onion. Spread with grated nutmeg and a little salt. Dip carefully into a thick batter and fry a golden brown in boiling fat. Garnish with fried parsley.

Beetroot a la Creme

Peel and slice a beetroot previously parboiled. Cook the slices over a slow fire in a Bechamel sauce (flour, fat, milk, chopped onion, salt, grated nutmeg). A few muscatel grapes are usually cooked with this for the extra flavour, but this season of grapes being what it is, I suggest a teaspoon of Muscat or other sweet red wine instead.

Borsht is the old summer standby and still possible to cook, but I've given the recipe so often that there's no need to repeat it.

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The Purpose of Literature

LITERATURE AND PSYCHOLOGY. By F. L. Lucas, pp.257. Cassell, London. 15/-.

By ANDREW BOYD

One of the most remarkable figures in the British university world today is undoubtedly Mr. F. L. Lucas, the author of "Literature and Psychology." A recurrent criticism of university education, which has increased in intensity in Britain since the educational system became an integral part of the welfare state, is that the universities are out of touch with the everyday realities of life and that their teaching has no practical value. The increase of technological facilities at many of the newer "redbrick" foundations has made the two ancient English universities appear even more vulnerable in this respect. One can still live a cloistered life at Oxford and Cambridge which has in it more of the spirit of the seventeenth and eighteenth than the twentieth century. Anyone who has doubts that this is the general state of affairs, however, should read Mr. Lucas's new book; for here is a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a Reader in English in the university who is fully alive to the implications of education in modern life and is indeed making positive efforts to reconcile the two in his own field of learning.

In the series of lectures here reprinted Mr. Lucas has two aims. The first is to try to relate some of our modern knowledge of life to the great figures of literature. In particular he psycho-analyses many of Shakespeare's more famous characters, amongst them Lady Macbeth, Hamlet and Lear, and shows clearly how subtle and true to human nature is Shakespeare's treatment of them. One may say that this conclusion is nothing new to the student of literature but it is both revealing and valuable to have expert scientific evidence of this kind.

Ethics or Pleasure

The other major question which the author considers is whether literature has or should have an ethical content or whether it can be written for pleasure alone: the antithesis as he rather clumsily puts it is, art for art's sake or art for "influence-value." This is an age-old argument but Mr. Lucas puts new life into it, though at least one reader could not completely agree with his conclusion. Mr. Lucas will have nothing of compromise: to him there can be no purely aesthetic view of literature. His judgments are therefore a little harsh towards any book written or read solely for pleasure and he does not admit that there can be any literature which cannot be easily defined in terms of good and evil. His attitude is, one feels, largely the result of his self-imposed terms of reference, for unless literature has something to teach he cannot justify its study by young people at a time when the outside world is in its present troubled state. As he says to his students,

> You are spending some of the best years of your lives studying it. Some of you intend to devote the rest of your lives to it. Yet our country is passing through one of the most dangerous crises it has ever faced. We wonder if we can feed our population; yet we are short of manpower. We who are studying literature through it all are costing more than subsidized gas for dynamite all day in 5th. What do we show for it? 'Amusement'? A rather expensive amusement. Why are we not all turned out, lecturers and undergraduates, to dig potatoes.... What shall we reply. It is not too easy.

There is, of course, an answer, and, one ventures to think, a conclusive one; but it is right that the question should be put and intellectuals who can see and confess the difficulties of their position so clearly are unfortunately all too rare. One may hope that these lectures will have a wider public than a purely literary one. They have a significance not only for literature but for life.

This painting by P. Litvinovsky won first prize in the "Sabra" art competition, sponsored by Jerusalem Pencils, Ltd. Photo by Braun

From Clermont to Jerusalem

A HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES. Vol.I: The First Crusade and the Foundation of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. By Steven Runciman. pp.377. 9 plates, 5 maps. Cambridge University Press. 35/-.

By JOSHUA PRAWER

The study of the history of the Crusades has a long tradition of French and German scholarship. English mediaevalists were always insular in their interests and it is only seldom that they ventured beyond the borders of English possessions on the Continent. Runciman's history is thus an exceptional achievement in English and at the same time one of the most readable accounts of the Crusades in any language.

The first volume (two others will follow) deals in five books with a period of some 450 years, from the Persian conquest of Syria and Palestine to the ascension of Baldwin I to the throne of the newly established Kingdom of Jerusalem. The historian here approaches his subject like the author of a drama: The first chapters bring us to the stage — the land, and its native population, a heterogeneous body of creeds and races. Then we are introduced to the *dramatis personae*, the chief actors on either side of the opposing parties: the Westerners, the Moslems, the Byzantines. The action starts at Clermont and reaches its two climaxes at the siege of Antiochia and the conquest of Jerusalem.

As far as general conceptions are involved, the chief novelty in Runciman's book is a conscientious effort to rehabilitate Byzantine policy and politics, an effort worthy of the author of *"Byzantine Civilization."* Another important point is the convincing insistence on the part played by religious, quasi-national sentiments of the local population in determining the course of events before and during the first Crusade. The description of some of the leading personalities is not entirely new, but it is done in a most skilful manner. Adhémar of Le Puy, for instance, the ecclesiastical leader of the Crusade, who seems to be almost too liberal for his age, is well portrayed, and so is the cunning and brilliant Bohemond of Otranto; the inconsistencies of a Raymond of St. Gilles become consistent, and the alleged perversity of Comnenus is not only explained but simply explained away.

A Masterly Account

Each chapter reveals a perfect knowledge of sources and a master's hand in their clear-cut interpretation. This enables Runciman to navigate securely between the pedantic stuffiness of a Roehricht and the volubility of a Grousset. Some of his views may be questioned—such as the part played by Cluny in the movement, the interruption of pilgrimages to the Holy Land, or the position of the Christians in Jerusalem at the eve of the Crusades. Written in a vivid language tinged with humour and full of mature wisdom, the enthusiasm for the subject does not overshadow the historian's scepticism regarding the reasons behind the actors' behaviour. Altogether, the book is equally profitable to the layman and the specialist and will be enjoyed by every reader.

Israelis will note with satisfaction the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Runciman to the Jews in Europe and in their own country. All major events are mentioned, though his lack of acquaintance with Hebrew (probably the only oriental language he does not know) prevented him from drawing on the wealth of the Genisah documents. This would have enabled him to give a fuller account of the native population before the Conquest and during the Crusade. In this connection it is rather surprising that the author seems not to know the works of J. Mann, though they have full English introductions and explanations. A large number of studies done in this country on the Arab period also escaped his attention.

One may doubt if Zuallardo's 16th century pictures of Ramle, Jaffa and Jerusalem are the best illustrations of 12th century events, especially when 12th century original maps of Jerusalem are preserved, but one welcomes the carefully prepared maps of the Balkans, Asia Minor and Syria as perfectly illustrating the narrative. We shall now await impatiently the appearance of the next volume, which will deal with the history of the Kingdom. We are sure to find there besides its political history a detailed research of its social and economic conditions, which will fill a gap in our knowledge of the Crusades.

IN PROVINCIAL FRANCE

POISONED RELATIONS. By Georges Simenon. pp.262. Routledge and Kegan Paul. London.

A grim story indeed, "Poisoned Relations" takes place inside one of those French provincial households where distrust and hatred cling like dust to every crack and corner of the rooms. Here the origin of this wretched atmosphere is Mathilde who, the reverse of those who need someone to love, cannot live without an enemy to hate. She has found an early victim in her husband Emmanuel, partner of an arranged marriage who realized too late that he really loved her sister Poldine. The marriage, unknown to Mathilde, has developed into a *ménage à trois*, and she, discovering that her sister's daughter Sophie is also Emmanuel's, eventually drives her husband to suicide. But first he has had some wild plan to poison the whole family with arsenic so they might die together.

Their father dead, Mathilde's children turn from her; Geneviève, a mystic, wills herself to die to avenge her father; Jacques marries an unsuitable girl and gives himself up to a life of drunken gaiety in which Sophie joins. The two sisters are deserted in their large house. Mathilde, growing old, realizes that now there is only Poldine left to distrust. Poldine has found arsenic in Emmanuel's room. What has she done with it? What might she do? "And the hatred grew all the thicker, all the heavier, all the murkier, all the richer, now that it was, so to speak, cramped for space."

Not a vintage Simenon, but a good one — and anyway, to the addict any Simenon is better than none at all.

OLIVIA MANNING

"Poisoned Relations," the new volume by Simenon, translated by Goeffrey Sainsbury, contains two long-short stories — the first a typical Simenon demi-mystery, the second a study of family hatred that might have been written by Mauriac. 'Monsieur La Souris' will be familiar to English readers as it was from this story the great Raimu made his last film. Those who remember the large figure under the dilapidated umbrella will find difficulty in displacing it in their imagination with the original M. La Souris here drawn — a little old man, short and scraggy, with a ginger beard turning white. Raimu wore a seedy frock-coat, his fingers appeared through cotton gloves, his shoe soles flapped; the present M. La Souris wears his rags with 'style.' Both sport a manner at once genteel and dramatic.

A Grim Story

This fantastic tramp, whether on the screen or page, is one of Simenon's best creations and the series of mishaps that bring a fortune within, then snatch it from, the old fellow's grasp, are merely an excuse for presenting us to La Souris himself. For this reason it scarcely matters that the mystery of the murder—carefully built up though it is from the moment La Souris opens the door of a car drawing up at the kerb and finds the driver, apparently the only occupant, stabbed in the chest—fades out as, I am afraid, Simenon's mysteries tend to do.

Hebrew and Hieroglyphs

HEBRÄISCH, EIN URALTES HIEROGLYPHENSYSTEM. By Elijahu Rösch-Pinnah (Ernst E. Ettisch). Trans-Ocean and Palestine Ltd., Tel Aviv. IL.3,500.

The views presented in this book constitute a novel approach to the problems of Hebrew writing and the place occupied by the Hebrew language in the development of Semitic languages in general. The main theses of the author, who is avowedly neither a Semitist nor a linguist, and who therefore considers himself entirely unbiased with regard to any theory accepted in professional circles, is, briefly, that the books of the Pentateuch are written in a hieroglyphic script, and that all the semantic and grammatical phenomena of the language of these books are to be considered entirely in the light of the hieroglyphical connotations of the individual signs.

A few examples will illustrate the first point of the thesis, viz, that the basic words of the Hebrew language can be explained as combinations of hieroglyphs: בֵּית being a combination of the signs for cattle and house, signifies the person who owns both cattle and house; בְּהֵמָה — cattle (or multitude) house; בָּקָר — cattle (or multitude) and water, signifies the one who gives drink to all creatures; בָּרָא — house and fish (or fertility). Words of more than two letters are explained either as containing a third sign in addition to some basic word, or else as a combination of biliteral words. Incidentally, explanations of this kind can be found also in the Midrashim and the Bible commentaries based upon them.

On the other hand, individual signs may be purposely omitted in certain combinations, e.g. Isha — originally derived from Ish, but with the addition of the letter ה — divine (power of giving birth) and the elimination of "yud" — hand or power, which is denied to woman. Combinations of two signs are, however, considered basic only if the two signs occur in the alphabetical order; otherwise they denote a consequence of the original combination.

In the chapter devoted to grammatical forms, the case of the plural is considered as the most relevant; the so-called feminine plural ending "ot" is explained as a combination of the hieroglyphs "vav"—hook (or time) and "teth" — closing, which denotes persons or things that must be closed or are forbidden to certain classes of persons, as opposed to the so-called masculine plural ending "im." The grammatical structure of the plural reflects, therefore, a multitude of state laws dealing with family status, property, etc., and the whole of the Hebrew grammar is a code based upon the philosophy of Monotheism.

Vowels and the Sun

The vowel signs, which the author considers as ancient as the letters properly speaking, originally denoted the (supposed) movement of the sun around the earth or the phases of the moon, and are equally relevant to the meaning of the words. The author uses them to explain such forms as *Nezer* — crown, diadem, where the vowel *zere* denotes the horizontal position and the vowel segol the circular form, in combination with Nizri, where the hirik denotes height. The reason why the ancient text was not vowelled is assumed to be the fact that the vowels as a whole were based upon an erroneous astronomical system.

In the last chapter, the author refutes the generally accepted theory that the Hebrew language presents a relatively late stage of development of Semitic languages. In his view, Hebrew is the original, artificially created sacral language of the Semites, which was spoken in different dialects with different sounds; later these dialects developed into other languages at a period when the original hieroglyphic connotations were no longer known.

Ingenious and Controversial

It cannot be denied that this explanation of some (though by no means all) basic words is extremely ingenious and even plausible. As to the combinations of such words, many of them appear arbitrary in the highest degree; the same applies to the explanation of grammatical forms such as the Hitpa'el. With regard to the dating of the vowel system, its lateness is confirmed not only by the history of Hebrew vocalization, but also by the fact that the Midrashim frequently indulge in homiletic interpretations of words which are based upon an entirely different vocalization; the objection advanced by the author that the hieroglyphic connotations of the vowel signs were only known to a chosen few, closes the door to any objective inquiry into the problem.

As to the author's view that the language of the Pentateuch is an artificial product only to be compared to Esperanto and similar languages, nothing can be said to prove or disprove it. Any other argument with regard to the development of forms within the language of the Pentateuch itself is waved aside by the author who claims that in every case the word had different hieroglyphic connotations, a claim which looks suspiciously like begging the question. Incidentally, the whole thesis that the script of the Pentateuch is not phonetic but hieroglyphic is disproved by the simple fact that the text contains numerous names of foreign countries and peoples, which are undoubtedly written phonetically, quite apart from the other fact that no known system of hieroglyphs is based upon so limited a number of signs.

While any attempt to explain the phenomena of a language in all their complexity by one principle must be considered as fundamentally erroneous, the hieroglyphic explanation of many primitive words may not be entirely unfounded. In this respect, the author is the first to have attempted an entirely new approach to the problem. But any further investigation along these lines should be made with extreme caution, avoiding all generalizations, however tempting they might be.

I.G.

HEBREW LETTERING

KTAV OMANUTI IVRI. By L. F. Toby. Design and lettering by Rothschild-Lippmann, pp.32 and 15 Tables. Herz-felder, Tel Aviv. (Hebrew and English Text).

The compiler of this small yet comprehensive work bases himself on the premise that exaggeration is the outcome of a knowledge of basic form rather than a studied neglect of it. In his own words, it is "a guide for artists, artisans, advertisers and schools" and a comparison of the many old and new patterns may indeed counter-act the rampant tendency to exaggerate Hebrew lettering to the point of distortion.

Mr. Toby rightfully asserts that legibility in lettering is of prime importance and should in no circumstances be sacrificed to the whims of pleasing design. A glimpse at the Tables proves that clarity in writing and good design can and must go together in Hebrew as well as English and, with close attention to the claims of basic form, variety is well-nigh unlimited.

The historical introduction, showing the development of the square script from ancient times to the present day is very instructive.

M.H.

Emissaries from Israel

A new work by Avraham Ya'ari, Keeper of the Hebraica Section at the National and University library of Jerusalem, has just been published by Mossad Harav Kook. Under the title "Shelihei Eretz Israel," the noted historian and bibliographer gives a comprehensive history of emissaries from the land of Israel to the Diaspora, from the destruction of the Second Temple to the present day. (A review of this important work will appear in these columns.)

GIFT OF MANUSCRIPT

A valuable manuscript has been presented to the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem by Mr. Moshe Oved, the well-known Yiddish writer and dealer in antique jewellery of London. The manuscript, written on parchment and illustrated with copper engravings, contains cabbalistic poems on the "Milah" (circumcision) by Benyamin Cohen Vitale of Reggio (1631-1720) and his teacher, Rabbi Moshe Zacup. The book is dated 1671, when Vitale was 20 years old.

Publications Received

Fulford, R., Osbert Sitwell. — **Howes, F.,** Music 1945-1950. — **The Year's Work in Literature.— The Year's Work in the Films.** British Council through Longmans, Green. London.

The Price of Peace. Department of Public Information, United Nations.

Hoel, S., Meeting at the Milestone. Becker & Warburg, London.

Toby, L.F., Hebrew Artistic Lettering, (English & Hebrew). Herzfelder, Tel Aviv.

Wedak, E., Prag von Gestern und Vorgestern. Edition Olympia, Tel Aviv.

Rau, S.R., East of Home. Gollancz, London.

Batnitzky, J., Israel Between East and West. Johannesburg.

Hebrew

Grinberg, U.Z., Rehovot Ha-Nahar. Schocken, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Lichtheim, R., Toldot Ha-Zionut Be-Germania. Zionist Library, Jerusalem.

Ha-Zionut Be-Sha'ah Zu. Zionist Library, Jerusalem.

Oppenheim, M., Zichronot. Mossad Bialik, Jerusalem.

Yerushalayim, Ed. H. Toren. Yavne, Tel Aviv.

Mendele Mokher-Sfarim, M., Maasiot Benyamin Ha-Shlishi. Mossad Bialik, Jerusalem.

Yerushalaim Kiryat Moadeun. Mossad Bialik, Jerusalem.

Readers' Letters

BIOGRAPHER'S REQUEST

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I am collecting material for a Life of Ignatz Timothy Trebitsch-Lincoln, later abbot Chao Kung and I would deeply appreciate any help from contemporaries, who knew him personally or have any personal recollections of Lincoln Trebitsch's adventurous career. Letters, photographs or newspaper-cuttings would be very welcome. They would be copied and returned to the owners without delay.

Yours, etc.

(Dr.) E. POSNER

22 Woodfield Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham, August 27.

Life and Letters

President's Missed Chance

In his "New York Post" column, "The Lyons Den," Leonard Lyons writes: Because the technicolor musicals are the only movies now certain to make money, these are on the preferred list. At RKO, where Gabriel Pascal and Chester Erskine are making G.B. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," a visitor suggested that the studio do a movie biography of Chaim Weismann, the President of Israel. "It's a fascinating story of many lives and careers all in one person," said the visitor. "Great scholar, famous scientist and leader of a historic political, religious and military movement which established the world's newest republic" . . . "That's fascinating of course, but in these days not good enough for a movie," said Erskine, "unless Weizmann also had written a few songs."

Hersey's First Job

Another story by Leonard Lyons: John Hersey had just become Sinclair Lewis' secretary. I had reported the circumstances of his employment, and it was the first time Hersey's name ever had been in print: When he applied for the secretary's job, Lewis made a series of tests. Then the phone began ringing — they were calls from other applicants for the secretarial job. Lewis told him to answer the calls. Hersey was polite to the callers, made notes of their qualifications, and suggested to Lewis which ones he deemed able to fulfil the job. Lewis nodded in satisfaction, and told Hersey: "You're hired."

Milhaud Memories

"Notes sans Musique" is the title of a book of reminiscences of the Twenties by Darius Milhaud. In it the celebrated composer surveys the music of the period and describes the origin of his "Creation du Monde" which he considers as his best work, according to "Nouvelles Juives Mondiales."

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The Jerusalem Convention Centre Association invites its members to a
BINYANEY HAOOMA Evening
to take place on Wednesday, September 19, 1951 at 8.30 p.m. at Binyaney Haooma, Jerusalem
Programme: Addresses on future activities; Artistic items.
Free admission tickets available (for members of the Jerusalem Convention Centre Association only) until September 14, at one of the following offices of Binyaney Haooma:
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Tiberias: D. Zaslavsky, Snif Hagalil, Mischar Hamerkazi
Take Buses No. 1, 12, 13 from Jaffa Road. Special buses being arranged on the conclusion of the programme.
On September 20 the temporary arrangements for the 23rd Zionist Congress will be dismantled. Conducted tours will take place on Sunday, September 16; Monday, September 17; and Tuesday, September 18, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. Meeting place: the main entrance. Admission by membership card or provisional pass of the Jerusalem Convention Centre Association.

CHESS

PROBLEM No.688
J. Sellenger, The Hague and J. Goldschmidt, Rishon
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Mate in Two (14-8)

PROBLEM No. 689
M. Maryska, Zlata Olesnice
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kd4; Qb4; Rb2, Rh6; Bb1, Bb4; Kt4d7; Pd2, d4, f2, f6, g4, g5, h3. (14)

Black: Kf4; Kt6; Pd3, f7, h7. (5)

Mate in Two

SOLUTIONS

Problem 682 (Da Silveira): 1.Qz1.

Problem 683 (Wrobel): 1. Bb1 Qc6 2.Ka2 Qa3x; B to c6: 1.Ka4 b4 2.Bb3 Qa5x; B to a4: 1.Bb5 Qc5 2.Ka4 Qa3x.

September 13, 1951

W. Kh7; Qe4; Rd1, Rh5; Bd7, Bg1; Kt4d, Kt6d; Pb3, b6, c3, c6, e7, f4.
B. Kf5; Qd3; Rd4; Bf5; Kt5, Kt8d; Pa4, h7.

GAME No.301
White: Gruenstein Black: Botvinik (20th game)

1.c4 e6 2.Kf3 Kf6 3.g3 b6 4.Bg2 Bb7 5.0-0 Kg-e7 6.b3 0-0 7.Bb2 d5 8.c:d e:d 9.Qc2 Rf-e8 10.e3 Kb-d7 11.d3 Bf8 12.Kb-c3a6 13.Ra-d1 b5 14.a4 b4 15.Kc-e2 c5 16.K f-d3 Kd-c6 17.Kc-f4 Ra-c8 18.Qb1 a5 19.Rf-e1 Bc7 20.d4 Kc-e5 21.Kf-d5 h-g6 22.d-c c: B-c5 23.Qa1 Qe7 24.Rd-d1 Kf2-g4 25.Rd4 Re-c6 26.Kd-f3 K1g-f6 27.Bb3 B-b4 28.Kf-d4 Re-c4 29.Re-c1 Re:c4+ 30.Q:c4 Kte4 31.B:e8 Kte3 32.B:b7 Q:b7 33.f3 Rf8 34.Qf1 Qc8 35.Kg2 g5 36.f4 g6 37.Qe1 Qe8 38.Qd2 Qe6 39.Qd3 Qf6 40.Kte3 Kc7 41.Qd4 Q:d4 42.Ki:d4 Kd6 43.Kte3 Kb3 44.Kd4 Kd1 45.Kte3 Kb3 ½-Kte4 — Draw.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 685-687)

Maslanac: 3-3-3-3-3-3/18. Bauman, Eng, Fisher, Redlich, Retter, Wertheim: 16; Grunfeld: 6-6-2-6-5-5/30; Agranat: 3-2-2-3/7; Rosenfreund: 3-2-3/8; Horn: 2-2/4; Harvey: 2-2/4.

Notes

No.688: "A nice theme, but interested should apply to E. Shaie surprising that the composer asked 14 Dov Hos St., Tel Aviv, well as the tester have overlooked enclosing a postal order for the 5th move." (Retter). There is also one sum.

however, no dual: 1.—Q:g2 2.Kth4+? Q:a8 2.Ra7; 2.Kte7+? No.686: "A fine beginning" (J.G.)

List of 10 best solvers (Problems 674-687): 1. L. Bauman and Dr. M. Redlich — 79; 3. E. Biro — 68; 4. J. Retter — 67; 5. E. Fasher — 66; 6. I. Agranat — 53; 7. R. Wertheim — 44; 8. V. Gruenfeld — 38; 9. Dr. Rosenfreund — 34; 10. G. Alon — 23.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, "Bet Maon," Rishon-Le-Zion.

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The Jewish Agency for Palestine, Absorption Department
CENTRAL ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE
NOTICE
Persons who have received permits for a dwelling in Acre, and who have not as yet come to our office to clarify their position or to sign contracts, are hereby notified that if they do not apply to our office on or before September 25, 1951, their permit will be cancelled and rendered invalid.
CENTRAL ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE
Tel Aviv, September 12, 1951.

INTENSIVE HEBREW COURSES
For beginners and advanced will commence at the KADIMA SCHOOL, 74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, TEL AVIV, on Sunday, September 16.
1) BEGINNERS 8—10 a.m.
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